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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. and Britain Find Accord

France Supports Coöperation

America's Jews Raise Outcry

Soviet Farms Lose Food Dole

Many Nations Have Dictators

All Seek Leadership—Light

WASHINGTON sees excellent progress being made there in clearing the way for the World Economic Conference. Secretary of State Hull and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, are so pleased over the result of their conversations following the conference agenda prepared at Geneva that they issue a formal statement. They declare the views of officials of America and Britain are rapidly clarifying on the great questions now before the world. M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, sits in at the final discussion, as do expert economists of the three countries. War debts take a minor place. Trade barriers and currencies lead. The United States and Britain believe they have found the road to economic understanding in spite of obstacles, so they are eager for the world parley—They will help other nations onto the same road.

¶ French Premier Daladier wins an important victory for liberal international coöperation as against narrow nationalism. While he is pursuing a policy of conciliation, acquiescing in the Mussolini four-power peace plan and striving for definite action by the Disarmament Conference, parties of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies press for immediate discussion of recent Rhineland incidents, such as would stir up France and retard international efforts. Daladier and Paul-Boncour protest this attack, asking indefinite postponement of debate. They risk the fall of the Cabinet on their demand—And win a 369-212 victory that aids all Europe.

¶ America's millions of Jews rise as a unit of protest against alleged anti-Semitic outrages, in Germany. New York City leads with a great mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, reflected in meetings throughout the country. Speakers of various faiths condemn race persecution. Secretary of State Hull endeavors to halt congressional agitation, since the atrocities have been greatly exaggerated, and the Hitler Government promises to punish exaggeration by boycotting Jewish goods. But one fact outshines—America reacts instantly against suffering unjustly inflicted.

¶ Soviet Russia is having more difficulties over what it brands as sabotage. Arrests have been made and punishments meted in the Krasnodar District in the North Caucasian area, where the peasants have never liked the collective farm idea. The farm workers claim they were left without food, but the officials say a brigade of 1000 workers was deprived of the dole and the seed loan only after they had plotted to refuse to start the spring planting. Formerly peasants were exiled from this district for reluctance. The new Moscow idea is said to be to persuade them by sending in manufactured goods—But what good are even good goods to the hungry?

¶ Germany grows calmer as Dictator Adolf Hitler settles into his saddle. His friendliness to the Mussolini four-power proposal assures the people of his peaceful foreign policy. His guarding of the currency while planning sweeping economic changes arouses their confidence in his domestic program. With powers more legal than Mussolini's, they foresee a régime with more order. They find justice in his threat to meet Jewish atrocity misrepresentation with boycott of Jewish goods—Germany appears to welcome rather than to resent the dawn of a dictatorship.

¶ The world, following a war to make it safe for democracy, comes unexpectedly into a dictators' day. Mussolini is super-ruler of Italy, Stalin of Russia, Pilsudski of Poland, Kemal of Turkey as Hitler grasps the scepter of no appeal in Germany. Other nations have their near-dictators. Yet, while there are outbreaks by radical factions, such as have occurred in Russia, there are no attempted popular uprisings. Most dictators, radical in the beginning and quickly sobered by their own power, have followers more inclined to cheer than to jeer them—Nations, generally, do not today resent dictation.

¶ The United States, even, has not hesitated to bestow certain dictatorial powers upon its President. Only in a lesser degree than Europe does America feel the trend of these troubled times. The call is not actually for dictatorships, but for leadership—for an assured leading that can bring light again to world paths. Some observers believe the light will come through a mass faithfully following a man. But others doubt hope's fulfillment along that road. They believe the people will have to get back to neglected precepts and individually seek the light from a secret source—They must bring spiritual light through the clarified lenses of a chastened heart.

Dirt Shovel to Scoop 11 Tons at One Dip

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A GIANT mechanical shovel that will remove 11 tons of earth at one dip is being constructed for use on the iron-ore beds which are now under development in Northamptonshire.

In order to penetrate the 50 feet of earth, clay and limestone which covers the iron ore it was found necessary to produce something of immense size and power, and the mechanism, which is to be operated by electricity, will weigh about 500 tons, the revolving superstructure accounting for 400 tons.

Measure to Halt Note Redemption Passed in Canada

Restriction on Payment in Gold Supported by Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 28—An amending bill giving the Government power to suspend the redemption of Dominion notes in gold was passed by the House of Commons yesterday.

"We are only doing what has been done in Great Britain and in the United States," explained Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. He said that the bill followed logically the measure which prohibited the export of gold and should not affect the credit of Canada.

Questioned regarding inflation of currency, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, said that so far as Canada was concerned there existed $67,000,000 of notes outstanding, for which there was no "metal coverage." This issue dated back to the war days, and today was related to Canada's adverse exchange situation in terms of New York. Canada's currency was inflated to this extent.

What Canada may do with respect to its currency, if it did not owe a dollar outside the country, was a matter for Canada to determine and nobody else, the Premier declared. "One of the reasons the United States can do what it pleases with respect to gold at the moment is because it has no external creditors to whom it must pay.

He did not believe that Canada with a comparatively small population, adjacent to a large nation, could afford to depart from the orthodox procedure with respect to financial matters, especially when its securities were owned in hundreds of millions of dollars abroad.

"We cannot maintain our structure intact unless we maintain the integrity of our promise to pay."

Mr. Rhodes said it was a "tribute to the sanity and confidence of the people of this country" that during the recent banking crisis in the United States there was not a single application for redemption of Dominion notes in gold.

Textile Industry Asks Labor Reforms

Unanimous adoption of a resolution seeking aid from President Roosevelt and the Secretary of Labor to establish uniform labor hours and to eliminate night employment of women and minors in the textile industry was announced at the close of a conference of representatives of manufacturers and employees with Mr. Edwin S. Smith, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, at the State House yesterday.

The resolution recommends that Gov. Joseph B. Ely appoint a committee representing the Massachusetts textile industry to urge upon President Roosevelt and the Secretary of Labor emergency action in this matter. It was also voted to inform the states which were invited to the Interstate Conference on Labor Laws last January of the action taken.

In addition, the committee voted to recommend that the State Legislature ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution. It also was voted to recommend a survey of the operation and effects of the 6 o'clock law in the textile industry, this to be conducted by the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries with experts.

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Things Present

Perhaps the manager of a motion picture theater ought to see the editorial "Boys, Girls, and the Box Office" after you finish with your paper.

Some valuable gardening hints shared by our readers will be found on the Gardens and Home Building page. The second letter seems to be especially interesting.

Why not adjourn from the dinner table this evening for a few minutes and read aloud "Enjoying the Children" on the Progress in Education page?

More Ad-O-Grams await our keen-eyed readers on the inside back page. We make no secret of the fact that these puzzles are as difficult as we can make them.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the following: Women's Activities—Home Making page, the weekly Aviation department, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," a Guess-O-Jig, and another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

Maine Court Finds Constitution Safe From Referendum

Rules Amendments Not Open to Ratification This Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 28—Amendments to the Constitution of the United States cannot be ratified by referendum, the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine have advised the State Legislature in answers returned late Monday to a series of 12 questions regarding procedure looking toward action on the proposed amendment to repeal the prohibition amendment.

Answering a further question whether, if referendum ratification were not permissible, the State might organize a convention wherein the delegates entitled to participate might all be elected at large, the court decided in the negative.

Replying to a query whether the proposed convention shall be a deliberative body, the court reiterated that such a convention is representative of all the people and must be free to exercise that "essential and characteristic function of rational deliberation."

The court ruled that voting for delegates in groups was not permissible, but said that subject to such reasonable requirements and restrictions as the Legislature might make to assure the fitness of delegates for the work to be done, any elector is entitled to be voted for as a delegate.

Two questions dealt with matters which the court said were to be decided by the convention itself, "which has sole power and authority to act upon them."

Question 12 called attention to the provisions of Article 31 of the state constitution which provide that no act or joint resolution of the Legislature shall take effect until 90 days after the recess of the Legislature, and that upon written petition of not less than 10,000 electors properly filed, it shall not take effect until after ratification by a majority of the electors, and asked:

"Do the provisions of Article 31 of the constitution apply to an act of the Legislature providing for a convention to pass upon an amendment to the Constitution of the United States submitted by action of the Congress to conventions in the several states?"

"We answer this question in the affirmative," said the court.

Over the week-end a new proposal developed, to make the Legislature serve as the convention, meeting on the next secular day after its final adjournment.

Nationality Rights For Women as For Men Urged in Bill

WASHINGTON, March 28—A group of national women's organizations sent representatives before the House Immigration Committee today to ask for passage of the equal nationality rights bill introduced by Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York.

The bill, if passed, will complete the work of the Cable Act of 1922 and give the American mother of a child born abroad the same right to transmit nationality to the child which the American father now has. Under the present law, a woman who marries an alien keeps his nationality, but cannot transmit it to her child.

"We consider this an emergency measure," declared Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the National Woman's Party, who presided at the hearing. "American women should not be cruelly separated from their children through inequalities in the law."

Mr. Raymond F. Crist, commissioner of naturalization in the Department of Labor, also urged the committee to adopt the measure. Organizations appearing in favor of the measure include the Women's International League, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Association of Women Lawyers, National Woman's Party, National Business and Professional Women's League, National Council of Jewish Women and National Zonta Clubs.

Women Mass Behind Equal Rights Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—New York women, members of the National Woman's Party, are today solidly lined up in favor of the bill by Senator Royal S. Copeland and Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York Democrats, removing discriminations against women in the field of nationality, upon which public hearings are on in Washington.

The passage of the bill would mean that the United States would be the fifth country on the Western Hemisphere to establish complete equality between men and women, both as to their nationality and the right to give nationality to their children, Mrs. Elizabeth Selden Rogers, member of the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Committee of Women, said in a statement today.

Miss Anita L. Pollitzer, vice-chairman of the National Women's Party, said that both Senator Copeland and Representative Dickstein had given assurances that they would press for immediate action on the bill.

Mexico and Nicaragua Join

MEXICO CITY, March 28 (AP)—Resumption of diplomatic relations between Mexico City and Nicaragua, severed since 1926, was announced yesterday by the foreign office.

Vast Potential Riches Found In Material Once Cast Aside

Federal Chemists See Source of Millions in Corn and Cotton Stalks and Straw Thrown Away by American Farmers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—Great potential value was ascribed to 100,000,000 tons of pure cellulose, 6,000,000 tons of sugars and large quantities of gums and lignins contained in the 300,000,000 tons of cornstalks, cotton stalks and straw annually discarded as waste by American farmers, by experts of the bureau of standards before the eighty-fifth meeting of the American Chemical Society here today.

The importance of the bureau's work, according to Dr. S. F. Acree, lies in the fact that while producing cellulose from farm wastes, it has made it possible to recover noncellulosic constituents of raw materials used. Methods generally employed for the production of cellulose have neglected these by-products.

While the manufacture of cellulose from farm wastes is not yet commercially successful, Dr. Acree pointed out that the research at the bureau of standards is "only in its beginnings," and its possibilities "cannot be forecast." Besides being the chief constituent in paper and rayon, cellulose it was pointed out, is extensively used in the manufacture of many other products, including cellophane, photographic films, lacquers and adhesives."

Musk, valued by women of all nations from earliest times as a precious perfume and a primary ingredient of less expensive scents, has been duplicated synthetically in the laboratory from such cheap materials as coal tar and vegetable oils, it was reported to the society by Dr. J. W. Hill and Dr. W. H. Carothers of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The heavy, exotic odor of musk, obtained from the male musk deer of Tibet, is reproduced virtually exactly in the artificial product, these experts who conducted the research, said.

An event of the meeting here was the observance of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Priestly, discoverer of oxygen. Priestly, declared Dr. Charles Albert Browne of the United States bureau of chemistry and soils, was much more than a chemist. "Judged by the titles of his

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Women Get Vote In Chile in Rural And Civic Ballot

Marks First Victory of Long Fight—Full Franchise Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—After many years' struggle, Chilean women have won their first definite victory in the campaign for feminine suffrage. Congress has granted them the right to vote in municipal and rural elections. The same law confers similar privileges on resident foreigners.

In the parliamentary debate that preceded the concession, it was indicated that the municipal vote to women would be looked upon in the nature of an experiment, although deputies and senators alike agreed that full woman's franchise could not long be delayed.

Hundreds of society women thronged the congressional galleries when the law finally passed the Chamber of Deputies and cheered the result of the voting which was overwhelmingly in favor of the measure.

Curiously enough, the victory was won on the same day that Mrs. Graciela Montero, wife of the former President, returned from Europe, where she had been spending a vacation since her husband was deposed. Mrs. Montero was the first "first lady" to take an active interest in politics and to champion the woman's suffrage cause. It is due primarily to her efforts that the first campaign victory has been won.

Women leaders are confident that full suffrage rights will soon be conceded and point out that the present President, Arturo Alessandri, is definitely committed to that policy. He has already been thanked for his personal intervention in Parliament to secure the concession for municipal elections.

State Rule Urged For Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28—State control of all public school systems in the country, with sufficient government aid to insure equalization of educational opportunity, was advocated by Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in an address before the annual convention of the North Carolina Educational Association, held here March 23-25.

"This plan," he said, "would give us a national system which, I believe, is the only solution of our educational problem. The day of district school support and supervision is past. I am pleased to see that North Carolina has turned away from the idea in a large measure and that this State has taken over the major portion of the responsibility in running the public schools."

As a means of raising revenues for the Federal Government's part in the support of public schools, he advocated a general sales tax. The General Assembly is now in session considering the extension of state support from six months to eight months through the levying of a general state-wide sales tax. The teachers, through their spokesmen and guest speakers, made a plea against any legislative weakening which would retard educational progress in North Carolina.

Indorse Arms Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28—Resolutions approving the granting of power to President Roosevelt to declare an embargo on the shipment of arms to belligerent nations were adopted at a meeting of the New England Regional Committee on Social Relations, attended by 30 outstanding Congregational clergymen and laymen. The Rev. Mr. Burns Chalmers of Willimantic, Conn., headed the group which drafted the resolution.

Leaders in Senate Seek World Court Action by Nation

Protocol and Waterways Resolutions Rushed for This Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28 — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be asked to indorse the World Court resolution tomorrow, as it did the St. Lawrence Treaty yesterday, in a new drive of Senate Democratic leaders to include a number of international agreements in the current session.

The $540,000,000 St. Lawrence pact was agreed to by the committee, 14 to 2, yesterday, and leaders hope the Senate will act upon it before the present session comes to an end.

Considerable opposition to the seaway exists, however, and there are strong possibilities that it will be deferred to a time when economic prospects look rosier.

The Foreign Relations Committee at the last session of Congress reported out both the waterway pact and the World Court protocol, but the Senate failed to act and consequently these matters reverted to the committee. Commenting on the waterway proposal yesterday, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, declared:

"I expect it will be taken up. Of course, the emergency program will have priority. There is no intention of trying to hasten action unduly, but it is in a position where it may be taken up at any time when the Senate is not engaged in emergency legislation."

What he said of the St. Lawrence project applied equally to the World Court proposal, he stated.

The attitude of President Roosevelt may be decisive in the Senate's final action on both matters which must be taken by a two-thirds vote. He is understood to favor adherence to the World Court. His attitude on the St. Lawrence pact was critical during the election but sponsors of the proposal hope his views have changed since then. The American cost of the proposed seaway would be $272,000,000 of which $257,000,000 of new construction would be required.

High-Pooped Dhows Tighten Up Hulls For Seasonal Pearl Hunt Off Arabia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAHREIN, Arabia—One hundred and fifty thousand men diving in shark-infested waters for pearls—that is the spectacle annually presented on the Bahrein pearl banks.

The great pearling fleets are now preparing. In every harbor on the Arabian coast the big high-pooped dhows are drawn up for caulking and riveting; sails, oars and masts are being repaired; the smell of fish oil, used for seasoning the wood, is all pervading.

Nearly 500,000 men are engaged yearly in the pearl-fishery. All have dependents, and it is safe to say that the livelihood of nearly 2,000,000 people depends directly upon the prices offered by Paris and New York merchants for the pearls. Apart from these direct dependents the general prosperity of the gulf town depends very largely upon the success of the fishing; everyone hopes that 1933 will be better than the last two years, when even good pearls could not be sold.

Each dhow carries from 24 to 35 divers. They go over the side with a basket slung round the neck. The sharks normally do not molest them. Down they go, and when their breath is exhausted they are pulled up, with their baskets full of the pearl oysters. In all about 5000 dhows are to be seen on the banks at the height of the season. The running costs of each are from £375 to £750 per season.

The gulf pearl markets are reminiscent of Hatton Garden in that the dealings are inconspicuous. The merchants, who look anything but wealthy, carry their pearls in little knotted pieces of rag, which they produce from the voluminous folds of their flowing garments. All transactions take place in little coffee shops or in secluded rooms in the thick-walled Arab houses. These sales run into thousands of pounds.

The Eastern Bank maintains a branch with a British manager in Bahrein, almost solely for the pearl trade, which is an indication of the amount of money that passes.

Ice Captives Return Safely to Their Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 28—Half of the party of Coachmans Cove settlers carried off by ice March 10 and sheltering themselves since on Horse Islands reached home yesterday. The others were compelled to abandon the attempt when the boat was damaged, but they are expected to make a safe crossing today.

On the first day the ice floe they lost their dogs and with difficulty made the Western Island which is uninhabited but next day crossed to the Eastern Island where they were most hospitably treated. Attempting to return on March 22, they were again compelled to take refuge on Western Island, but food was running short and they started homeward yesterday, covering 20 miles over icepans.

Firm Ground Laid For Early Calling Of World Meeting

Washington and London Make Good Progress on Coming Agenda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—Excellent progress, based on mutual accommodation, is being made in the general economic discussions which are now going on, and which will continue for some time between Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and their advisers.

Upon the outcome of these conversations, together with their extension to include other governments at an early date, depends the speedy convocation of the World Economic Conference and the adjustment of the war debts. So promising have been the talks thus far that there is believed to be a good chance of the economic conference meeting before the summer is far advanced. With growing definiteness, it is felt here that an accommodation at least to the British Government must be made over its June 15 war debt installment.

The latest conversation, second in the series, was held yesterday for an hour and a half by Mr. Hull and Sir Ronald Lindsay. Dr. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, and Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department, assisted the Secretary. Sir Ronald was accompanied by Mr. T. K. Bewley, recently sent from the British Treasury to participate in general economic and financial talks in Washington.

War Debts Subordinated

At the insistence of the new Administration, and with the coöperation of the British Government the war debt phase of the current economic discussions has been subordinated. Instead, the conferees are going over the entire field of world recovery, and treat debts only as an incidental part. This strategy was stressed in a statement issued by Mr. Hull and Sir Ronald after their latest talk.

Omission of all reference to debts was so pointed as to indicate that both governments have pushed them far back in the list of topics to be considered.

The two outstanding problems which are being considered, however, are trade barriers and currency restrictions. Both factors are recognized in London and Wash-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Conciliation Policy Of Daladier Backed By Vote in Chamber

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 28—By a vote of 369 to 212, the French Chamber today postponed indefinitely the debate on foreign policy demanded by the Opposition, thus approving the Government's conciliatory stand on international questions.

M. Edouard Daladier, the Premier, made the issue one of whether nationalism or a policy of liberal coöperation would dominate French action. Parties of the Right in the Chamber asked immediate discussion of the Rhineland incidents, in which Germans were alleged to have infringed the military terms of the Versailles treaty, seeking to impose a firmer policy on the Government.

M. Daladier and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, both protested that debate now would prove disastrous to "negotiations at present under way" and put the question of confidence in rejecting the demand for debate in the near future.

M. Daladier took occasion to condemn the French nationalists' practice of sowing rumors of war.

Berlin Planes to Cut Time on Moscow Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

TWELVE-HOUR flying schedules between Berlin and Moscow will be maintained, beginning May 1, a reduction of two hours from the present flight time. Three-motored planes are to supplant the present single-motored transports now used on part of the journey.

Not only will the improvement permit the entire flight to be made by daylight, but will obviate the necessity for midnight departures from Berlin in order to reach Moscow by day. Berlin planes will depart at 6:30 a. m.

House Committee Reports Approval Of Arms Embargo

Gives Roosevelt Power Despite Warning It Might Cause War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—Despite an imposing array of international talent assembled in opposition, the House Foreign Affairs Committee today reported favorably by 15 to 6 vote the resolution giving the President authority to declare an embargo on armaments shipments.

The action came on party lines, when word came from White House and State Department that the Democratic Administration was determined the measure should pass. Though the same authority had been sought, and pressed for, by the Hoover Administration, the Republican members of the committee under leadership of Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York voted against the measure, on the ground that it gave the President power to involve the nation in war, and at the present juncture might lead to trouble with Japan.

Before the vote, Mr. Fish presented strong evidence from prominent international lawyers against the resolution on the ground that it was unconstitutional and threatens the peace of the world by scrapping the doctrine of neutrality. It is only fair to say, though the committee did not consider counter-evidence necessary, that these particular international jurists are only one school, and that another group is equally convinced that neutrality is already a dead letter, and that the present resolution is entirely safe and constitutional.

The opposition, led by Representative Fish and Representative George Holdom Tinkham (R.) of Massachusetts, played its trump card today in presentation to the committee of a letter from Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, who is generally recognized as the leading American international jurist.

The letter was read into the record by Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale University who indorsed his former teacher's position, and was also seconded by Prof. Edmond A. Harriman, formerly of George Washington University.

All three jurists based their case on the contention that the resolution is predicted on the assumption that the doctrine of neutrality no longer exists. This, according to the Moore letter, is a "false doctrine" contrary to the facts of international law as they exist today.

The letter pointed out that no nation today has abandoned the doctrine of neutrality by specific act and that the neutrality laws of the United States are still on the statute books.

He argued also that adoption of the resolution would constitute an abrogation of the constitutional power of Congress to declare war and it would place in the hands of the President this power which he would be in a position to exercise contrary to the will of Congress.

Professor Borchard held that if the United States intended to abandon its neutrality it would be far better to do so by joining the League of Nations and participating in an orderly fashion in the attempts of the League to enforce the peace of the world by sanctions.

Ford Parley Fails In British Dispute

DAGENHAM, England, March 28 (AP)—The Ford automobile plant, where 7000 men went on strike because of a dispute over wages early this week, was closed today following a series of unsuccessful conferences.

Sir Percival Perry, chairman of the Ford Company of Great Britain, intervened in the dispute.

He appeared at the barricade built across a private road leading to the main entrance of the plant and announced to the assembled strikers that he would talk things over with six of them. The delegation was chosen, the men conferred with Sir Percival, but reached no agreement.

Colombian Offensive Seen

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 28 (AP)—Announcement of the capture of Guepi, an upper Putumayo River settlement, was believed yesterday to mark the beginning of a general offensive by Colombian troops opposing Peruvians in the disputed upper Amazon border region. A government bulletin last night said both sides suffered casualties in an eight-hour battle preceding the fall of Guepi.

Steel Helmets Group Banned In Brunswick

Hitler Allies Accused of Forming Union With Communists

Anti-Jew Plan Halted

German Press Urged to Educate People in Nationalist Ideals

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 28—Nationalist Steel Helmets—partners of Herr Adolf Hitler's "brown shirts" in the present German Government—were banned today in the State of Brunswick. The chief leaders, 200 members of the Steel Helmets and 1300 "Marxists" were arrested.

It is semi-officially explained here that action was taken by the National Socialist officials after discovery that the Marxists were being accepted to membership in the Brunswick Steel Helmets.

National Socialists charge that members of the prohibited Marxist organizations are boring from within to produce misunderstanding between the Nationalists and the National Socialist groups in the present Government.

Herr Franz Seldte, founder of the Steel Helmets and Minister of Labor, after a conference with Capt. Hermann Goering, Reich's Commissioner for Interior Affairs in Prussia, today, flew to Brunswick to hold an inquiry. Notwithstanding the incident, government ministers issued a joint statement declaring that the united front between National Socialists and Steel Helmets was unimpaired and Brunswick was purely a local affair.

Anti-Jewish Plan Ready

The prohibition against Steel Helmets in Brunswick, National Socialist circles declare, was intended as a warning to the Steel Helmets and other German states not to truckle to Marxists, adding that when the Brunswick Steel Helmets reorganized, the ban would be raised immediately.

Today's promised proclamation by the National Socialist Party of counter measures to be adopted within Germany to fight foreign countries' protest against German treatment of Jews, National Socialist circles declare, has been postponed 24 hours. Such has been the success of the anti-exaggeration propaganda abroad that it is felt here these measures may now be unnecessary. But the action of the committees against German Jewish stores and similar proposed measures are all ready to be put into action when desired—that is, if propaganda is unabated, they declare.

Meanwhile state authorities are taking strong measures to peserve order. Reports from Schwerin in Silesia and other spots show that isolated incidents continue. Schwerin has reported that all Jewish shops are closed and shopkeepers are compelled to pay employees two months wages. In parts of Upper Silesia unofficial counteraction has begun. Uniformed National Socialists, standing before Jewish shops "explain" to prospective buyers that they should patronize these shops. All is quiet and the police are not interfering, the message reports.

Program for Germany

The National Government desires that the German press perform the task of educating the people. National Socialist head of the press department in Hesse has issued to press representatives a program for Germany. "The idea of a national revolution is to be the basis, form and content of all newspapers," the program declares. Press freedom is freedom for the best, for truthfulness and clarity. The ideal of the press consists above all, the program declared, in placing the heroic ideal in the foreground and in the presentation of the great leaders of German history. Such plans are only possible, the program says, with all pressmen National Socialists. "And the writer who does not have on his desk, or in his library a copy of Herr Hitler's book 'My Struggle' has neglected a dtuy to his profession and to his people."

As a further explanation to the program, it is added that novels and stories by Jewish authors should no longer appear, and advertisements from persons who gave money for propaganda against Herr Hitler and against National Socialist ideals should be refused.

Ex-Kaiser Gets Invitation To Reside in Bad-Homburg

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—The town of Bad-Homburg has issued an invitation to former Kaiser Wilhelm today to make his home there if he should decide to return to Germany.

Representatives of the Hohenzollerns here said that although there has been much talk about the return of the ex-Kaiser, he has expressed no intention of coming back to Germany.

Today's newspapers were not excited about last night's Jewish meeting in New York. The reports characterized the speeches delivered there as moderate or neutral.

In Upper Silesia and elsewhere during the day there were sporadic outbreaks. Stores were closed in numerous other towns. At Bitterfeld, near Berlin, groups of Hitlerites forced the closing of Jewish market stalls and ordered their proprietors out of town.

Six stores of the Woolworth chain closed today in various sections of Germany because of opposition from the Hitlerites.

Changes Expected In Warren Plan To Control Liquor

Demand Grows for Local Licensing Committees and Saloon

As the Massachusetts General Court gathers today, it is expected that the liquor control bill in the changed form, which is anticipated as a result of public hearings, will be placed on its calendar for consideration either today or tomorrow.

Public hearings held on the Warren proposals during the last few days ended yesterday with such strong opposition to certain provisions of the legislation that the bill which the Committee on Legal Affairs will report is expected to be radically different from the original.

Agitations for the return of the saloon reached the State House at the final hearing on the bill.

Another faction argued for the placing of liquor control and licensing in the hands of local licensing committees as was the case prior to prohibition. Immediately following the hearing the committee went into executive session and convened again this morning for consideration of evidence upon which it will base its report to the Legislature.

Proponents of the Warren measure have already added up the estimates of revenues to be obtained from beer sales at more than $2,000,000. The Governor declared yesterday that he did not care what these funds were used for so long as they went for some useful purpose.

Arguments that the commission's plan opened the way for "graft," were brought before the committee. These contentions were in support of the proposals for local option.

Mr. J. C. Lynch of Dorchester was the lone dry to appear before the committee yesterday. He was continually interrupted by the applause of the "wet" audience.

Efforts to amend the law on small loans to reduce the monthly interest rates from 3 to 2 per cent met with failure in the Senate. Twelve petitions were ruled out.

In the House, the bill extending public control over the Boston Elevated Railway for five more years beyond Jan. 1, 1934, was passed to be engrossed.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

John R. Kitchen, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nettie L. Kitchen, New York, N. Y.
Miss Ann C. Paton, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mrs. Jeannette E. McDannel, Baltimore, Md.
William H. McDannel, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. H. B. Warner, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Helen E. Crosier, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mollie O. Hunt, Binghamton, N. Y.
George H. Black, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albert J. Handlin, Worcester, Wass.
Albert Green, New Haven, Conn.
Grace H. Robinson, Mt. Airy, Penna.
Reginald D. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.
Marvin A. Young, Springfield, Mass.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Curley Favors Loan Plan to Stop Usury

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston revealed yesterday in an address to the Boston City Council and representatives of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs that while in Washington recently he made a direct plea to President Roosevelt to have the Federal Government lend money to municipalities in anticipation of tax collections at 3 to 3½ per cent interest to prevent "usury." He said that the President agreed to take the matter up with his board of advisers.

Decision in the matter is expected as soon as provision for such loans is incorporated in the Costigan-La Follette-Wagner bill filed in the United States Senate yesterday. Under the terms of the bill, each State would be allowed to borrow money in proportion to the amount of welfare expenditures during the past three months.

Mayor Curley told the councilors he pointed out to President Roosevelt that 41 states had taken advantage of federal aid for the needy, but that Massachusetts, for some reason, "pride or what not," has failed to do so. He said that when banks refuse loans there is nothing else to do but minimize and restrict payments to employees or take it out of the aid fund.

Theaters

The Piccoli

A tabloid version of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" was the novel item on the bill presented by the Piccoli last night at the Plymouth Theater, where they were beginning their second and final week. The program embraced also many of the other favorite numbers, including the acrobats, the bull-fight, the Tropical Revue, the Learned Donkey and the Concert Party.

The presentation of Donizetti's comic opera was in all respects on a par with the other operatic productions of the Little Ones. It has the great advantage of reducing the elapsed time to something like 25 minutes—an enormous improvement over the practice of opera houses. The acting, of course, is superior to anything that can be accomplished by any but a few stars of the lyric stage, and the singing is very acceptable. The rendition of "Una Furtiva Lagrima" last night was really good—more especially as it did not hesitate to parody some of the extravagances of Italian dramatic singing.

The other numbers on the bill well repay several visits. For these puppets are less mechanical than human actors sometimes seem. Their acts are varied, presumably by their artistic temperaments. Last night, for example, the Learned Donkey, instead of turning a reproachful look upon his trainer, merely gazed bouncingly and despairingly at the paper hoop before resignedly making his leap through it.

Donizetti's opera will be given at all evening performances. The program for the daily matinées and the Saturday forenoon performance will include Respighi's "The Sleeping Beauty," which to this observer remains the Piccoli's most entrancing effort. L. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday; minimum temperature tonight near 28; moderate westerly winds.

Maine and Vermont: Local snows this afternoon, probably ending early tonight; colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Local snow or rain this afternoon; fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, possibly strong, with snow over south portion, and overcast weather, probably with light snow or rain over north and central portions tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	48	Montreal	26	38
Bismarck	34	54	Nantucket	38	38
Boston	40	49	New Orleans	62	76
Buffalo	30	36	New York	36	56
Calgary	36	52	Norfolk, Va.	44	62
Charleston	56	58	North Platte	40	66
Chicago	34	42	Philadelphia	38	46
Cincinnati	34	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	84
Denver	44	66	Pittsburgh	34	46
Eastport, Me.	28	36	Portland, Me.	34	46
Hatteras	56	56	Raleigh	44	60
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	38	64
7 p.m. Mar. 27	70		St. Paul	32	46
Helena, Mont.	36	58	Salt Lake City	50	66
Huron, S. D.	32	46	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville	54	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	66
Kansas City	38	58	Seattle	46	52
Key West	72	80	Tampa	60	78
Los Angeles	50	70	Washington	40	50
Memphis	54	74	Wichita, Kan.	46	70
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	42	56

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 28.
B—Maximum March 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:44 p. m., Wednesday 12:56 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

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Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Shoe Firms Own Ships To Distribute Goods

Far Eastern markets for low-priced shoes, made by the firm of Thomas B. Bat'a & Son in Czechoslovakia, will be served by ships owned and operated by the firm, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

One steamer, the Merava, is already in service and has taken a cargo of 1,000,000 shoes to Bombay for distribution in India and is to return to Europe with 20 Indian youths to be trained in the shoe factories of the company at Zlin, Czechoslovakia. Additional vessels are planned to be placed in service in the Far East and South America. Mr. Bat'a learned his trade and American mass production methods in shoe factories at Lynn, Mass., some years ago.

Motion Pictures

One More Parade

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the Soviets are marching—in the gigantic news reel, "Soviets on Parade," on view at the Fine Arts Theater this week. This colossal celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Revolution, which occurred on May 1 last year, took from 9 to 5 by the clock in the Red Square, but praise be, occupies only an hour at the theater. For it is pretty dinful to hear and fairly dizzifying in spots to see. It all depends on how much you like parades.

The picture opens with a pictorial record of the Soviet Union's successful construction works—the Dnieprostroy Dam and the Magnitogorsk enterprise—accompanied by one of those talks in English, a little less pontifical than usual but well on the side of the Red angels. Impressive is the gathering of the people in the Square and the breathlessly suspenseful moment just before the parade begins. The spectacle of the military hosts and appointments, the vast navies of the sea and air, is evidently a reminder to foreigners that Red Russia is prepared to maintain its sovereignty—precisely in the tradition of the "capitalist-imperialist" nations. Stalin is to be seen, looking powerful but not overlordly, and Maxim Gorky, with the appearance of a quaint tin-peddler rather than a great littérateur.

The eager youth, the dancing peasant women, the whole excited populace, reveal the Russian character in happier mood. The marching men are slender, well set up, splendid types. M. L.

Events Tonight

Meeting, Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, talk on "Business Without a Fly-Wheel," by Mr. Roswell F. Phelps, director of Statistics, State House, Room 472, 7:30.

Annual dinner, Cashiers' Association of Boston, Hotel Manger, 7.

Harvard University: Geological conference, Dr. Laurence La Forge, speaker. Mineralogical Lecture Room, Geological Museum, 8; meeting, Harvard Mathematical Club, Mr. T. P. Palmer, speaker, Common Room, Lowell House, 8:15.

Open house concert, Longy School of Music, by Miss Helene Diedrichs, pianist, and Mr. Einar Hansen, violinist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture by Mrs. Robert L. M. Underhill on "In the Alps With Ropes and Skis," clubhouse, 6:30.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Little Theater production. "The Cradle Song," Lee Auditorium, 8.

Ensemble music program, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Meeting, Business and Professional Girls' Club, Hyde Park branch, Boston Y. W. C. A., 8.

Credit Forum, auspices Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, and Boston Credit Men's Association, talk on "Credit Unions," by Mr. Charles W. Harvey, Burdett College, 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro dei Piccoli," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Harvard University: Lectures in German, "Baroque Architecture of Würgburg," by Prof. Wilhelm Köhler, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 4; mathematical colloquium, Prof. D. V. Widder, speaker, Sever 24, 4; Communication seminar, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45.

Meeting, Daughters of the American Constitution; presentation of play, "Voltaire," and talk on "The Prohibition Situation Today," by Mrs. William H. Brown, Salada Auditorium, 2.

Art Week Program: Art division, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, home of Mrs. Katherine Osborne, 81 St. Stephen Street, 2.

Conservation conference, conservation division, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Canton Congregational Church, 10.

Piano recitals, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 11:30.

Annual Passover luncheon and fashion review, Roxbury Ladies' Aid and Fuel Society, Hotel Kenmore, 12:30.

Industrial forum, auspices Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Hotel Statler, 10 to 4.

Lecture on "Wendell Phillips," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, home of Mrs. L. Carteret Fennó, 238 Beacon Street, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Ship models, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, talk by Mr. Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy, on "Our European Debtors," Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "The Maple Tree," 10; meeting, Clipping Club, 3; lecture room, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Final lecture on interior decorating and period furniture, Home Institute, lecture hall, Boston Art Museum, 2:30.

Art, music, drama and worship program, Department of the Fine Arts in Religion, Boston University school of religious educational and social service, Fox Hall and Robinson Chapel, 5 to 9.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 2:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro dei Piccoli," 3:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Streets—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through April 1.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 1.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Alsen. Through month of March.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Photographs by Dr. Eliot F. Porter and Dr. Charles V. Seastone. Through April 1.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by Contemporary Artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Brick Oven Tavern, 40 Joy Street—Water colors of Cape Cod by Maurice Biscoe, miniatures by Genevieve M. Thomas.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Through April 8.

Attleboro Museum of Art—Wall hangings by Marion Pierce Carter, oils by Florence Giviens, water colors by Rowena Brown Rice, sculpture by Harold Nelson Piel.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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The Editor's Puzzle

The committee was told to proceed to England, ~~although the same time~~ but then work was scheduled ~~for that~~ which would ~~open~~ members ~~who to~~ keep their ~~an~~ about ~~as~~ busy ~~as one could well expect~~ here ~~on the side of the Atlantic~~. Small wonder ~~then~~ that they are ~~considering as to what to do~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Washington Seeks To Curb Excesses Over Jewish Issue

Desire to Refrain From Antagonizing Berlin Seen in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 28—Despite efforts of the State Department to tone down anti-German agitation in Congress on the ground that it would only serve to stimulate Jewish persecutions, efforts were continued today both to bring about a formal protest and to aid Jews in leaving Germany.

Representative Samuel Dickstein (D.) of New York, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, called a hearing on his own bill to permit immediate admission to the United States of wives, children and other relatives of American citizens now excluded by consular regulations. He also had in preparation a bill to suspend temporarily the German immigration quota in order to permit admission of Jews seeking to escape from Germany.

Behind today's action was an appeal on the floor of the House yesterday by Representative William I. Sirovich (D.) of New York to Congress to establish a policy toward the present National Socialist Government in Germany and to abrogate all treaties between the United States and Germany unless the alleged persecutions cease.

Meanwhile, however, Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D.) of Tennessee declined to hold hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman, on resolutions calling for a vote of protest. Judge McReynolds, after conferring with the State Department, expressed the belief that reports of anti-Semitic atrocities had been grossly exaggerated and that the welfare of Jews in Germany would be better served by less agitation in this country.

Representative Sirovich's resolution demanded assurances from the German Government that "it will punish those guilty of these transgressions against human and economic rights, make proper restitution to those whose property and life have been destroyed, and make adequate safeguards and protection against future occurrence."

Unless such action were taken immediately it provided for abrogation of all treaties between the two nations.

Although there was considerable applause following Mr. Sirovich's speech and a good many members who are demanding sharp action, nevertheless calmer views prevailed among leaders of both parties and it is quite certain that no action will be taken which would in any way tend to antagonize the present German Government and bring about further reprisals on the Jews in that country.

Madison Square Garden Overflows With Great Protest Mass Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—In the most vigorous action that has yet been taken in this country in opposition to the alleged persecution of Jews in Germany, Jews in many states last night gathered in mass meetings. Many Jews here and in other cities went to the meetings after a day of fasting and prayer for the cessation of the persecutions.

In meetings in New York Jews overflowed Madison Square Garden to express their concern for members of their race who are imperiled by the Hitler régime. Prominent Christian leaders joined with them.

A gathering of 20,000 persons in Madison Square Garden and 55,000 in the streets outside heard Mr. Alfred E. Smith denounce the action of the German leaders.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, linked the persecution of Jews in Germany with the Soviet campaign against religion in Russia and asserted that "such persecution in Germany or in Russia or anywhere is inhuman, intolerable and unworthy of civilized men."

"None of us, whether we are Jews or Christians, none of us who call ourselves Americans, have the right to be indifferent to such acts," he continued. "Race prejudice, oppression, religious persecution have no right to exist anywhere in this world, and we have no right to condone or countenance them.

"We appeal here tonight for their cessation everywhere in the name of right, of humanity and of religion."

Other speakers at the meeting, which was broadcast throughout this country and across the sea, were Senator Robert F. Wafner, Bishop Francis T. O'Connell, Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, Mayor John O'Brien, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Those who could not crowd into Madison Square Garden heard the speeches through amplifiers. Thousands of others met in Columbus Circle. It was estimated that 1,000,000 Jews in all parts of this country joined in the protest.

A cablegram from Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Germany to Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, made public yesterday, declared that reports of cruelty to Jews under Hitler's régime were untrue and likened them to the anti-German propaganda carried on in America during the World War. He appealed to Americans to reject the reports.

St. Lawrence Project Called Unwarranted

Expenditure of public funds for an international project, such as the St. Lawrence Waterway, for which there is no immediate demand, is unwarranted and unwise, said Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today. Mr. Davis sent telegrams to senators in Washington late yesterday protesting against the proposed treaty with Canada in this connection.

Diversion of traffic following completion of the proposed waterway would cause a loss of vitally needed revenue to our American railways, in which the Government itself and the public generally have a heavy financial interest, said Mr. Davis. The Boston Chamber also protests the project at this time.

Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profit of $160,327 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,413,235 in 1931.

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Canadian Carloadings Increase

MONTREAL, March 28—Canadian carloadings in the week ended March 18 were 35,886 cars, an increase of 1515 over the previous week, but 7268 less than in the like 1932 week.

RCA RADIOTRONS
GUARANTEED

We Want Can-tor"
STARTED AS A YOUNGSTER IN GUS EDWARDS' VAUDEVILLE REVUE. WENT TO THE TOP AS STAR FOR ZIEGFELD.. THEN WOWED 'EM IN HOLLYWOOD IN "THE KID FROM SPAIN"···HIS GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT? HE HAS FIVE DAUGHTERS!
EDDIE CANTOR
EDDIE CANTOR
HIS SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY HAS THE NATION LAUGHING EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT OVER THE NBC — BE SURE YOUR TUBES ARE RIGHT FOR EDDIE. REPLACE OLD TUBES NOW WITH THE WORLD'S FINEST·· GUARANTEED CUNNINGHAM OR RCA RADIOTRON

GUARANTEED Cunningham RADIO TUBES

Solid Grounds Laid for Early Calling of World Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ington alike as the chief obstacles to resumption of world trade.

Both Can Talk Turkey

And the approach to both is not dissimilar in both capitals. Washington, for the first time in 12 years, is prepared to relax somewhat its tariff policy. London, for the first time in almost as many generations, has a tariff upon which it can bargain. And it is evident to experts and observers here that mutual, reciprocal compromise is the only available solution. Washington, therefore, will be prepared, in the terms of the Democratic platform and pledges, to enter a reciprocal agreement by which advantages granted to American exporters in the British market will be balanced by counter-advantages in the United States.

It is believed that abrogation of the Ottawa agreements is not at all necessary to procure entry into Great Britain. Rather it is anticipated that the United States may acquire a sort of second-class preference there. The Ottawa signatories naturally come first, as a specifically preferred group. But the United States any any other powers which choose to offer reciprocity may be admitted into an only slightly less favored category. Other powers will come third, with a considerable tariff wall to scale before they enter the coveted markets.

Necessarily most-favored-nations treatment goes by the board, at least temporarily, in this arrangement. But it is considered that the essential basis of reciprocity makes for the same international solidarity that was aimed at in most-favored-nation theory. It is felt that if the gain secured is a liberal trade régime, loss of most-favored-nation dogma is no loss at all.

Roosevelt Not Gold-Minded

Concerning monetary restrictions, which involve return to or adjustment of the gold standard, the United States has in the present banking crisis gone into the now almost universal group of nations which limit export of gold. While it was not considered that this provision should continue indefinitely, it is none the less a bargaining factor to use in persuading the British to stabilize their currency. There is as yet no evidence that President Roosevelt places so much stress on the need for putting the pound back on a pedestal of gold as President Hoover did. He is unlikely to address the forceful and direct appeals to Great Britain which his predecessor did, at any rate.

And, with the recognized goal of a "managed currency" before the United States today, just as it is before Great Britain, the basis of mutual agreement would seem to have increased materially within the past month.

Thus the British-American talks proceed on a highly satisfactory foundation. Their widening to include France was forecast yesterday when the French Ambassador, M. Pierre Claudel, presented M. Jacques Stern, vice-chairman of the Finance Committee of the French Chamber, to President Roosevelt. Altogether, therefore, world negotiations here seem to be in the right track.

Imports at Boston Rise

Imports at Boston for immediate consumption, during the week ended March 25, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, were valued at $1,485,523, against $1,101,144 the previous week and $757,423 two weeks ago. The corresponding week of last year the figure was $1,333,758. Imports for warehouse during the past week were valued at $79,930, compared with $29,335 a week before.

SAY GOOD-BYE TO WINTER

Take the first convenient train to Atlantic City. Stretch your legs along the shore. Treat yourself to a whiff of salt air. Ride. Golf. Play squash. Right on the ocean, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall offers many diversions and unusual hospitality. American and European Plans. 1933 rates. *Christian Science church in our block.*

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Weekly Shopping Guide

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Palmolive Soap		CAKE	5c
Baked Beans	Finast oven baked pea beans	2 LARGE TINS	25c
Campbell's Soup	Assorted Kinds Your Choice	3 TINS	22c
Uneeda Biscuits	N.B.C.	4 PKGS	15c

Super Suds	Quick Acting	3 Pkgs	20c
Blue Rose Rice		3 Lbs Bulk	10c
Pineapple Juice		No. 2 Tin	10c
Baker's Chocolate	For Cooking	½ Lb Bar	19c
Rockwood Cocoa		2 Lb Ctn	19c
Crystaline Salt	Free Running	2 2 Lb Ctn	13c
Royal	BAKING POWDER	6 oz Tin 19c	12 oz Tin 37c
Diamond	WALNUT MEATS	8 oz Tin 39c	3 oz Tin 17c
Ground Spices	Pepper-Cloves Cassia-Ginger	3 2 oz Tins	23c
Touraine	FRUIT AND NUT CHOC. BARS	2 ½ Lb Bars	17c
Round's	CHOC. PUDDING Serves 4	Tin	10c
Stew	Crosse & Blackwell's Irish—Beef—Lamb	Tin	19c

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2 3 oz Bots 17c 6 oz Bot 15c

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An Old Favorite in a Sealed Package
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Japan Criticizes League Policy In Withdrawal Note

Text Says Geneva Relied Too Much on 'Inapplicable Formulæ'

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The text of Japan's announcement of its withdrawal from the League of Nations yesterday is as follows:

The Honorable Sir Eric Drummond,
Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Japanese Government believe that the national policy of Japan, which has for its aim to insure the peace of the Orient and to contribute to the cause of peace throughout the world, is identical in spirit with the mission of the League of Nations, which is to achieve international peace and security. It has always been with pleasure, therefore, that this country has for 13 years past, as an original member of the League, and a permanent member of its Council, extended a full measure of coöperation with her fellow members toward the attainment of its high purpose.

It is indeed a matter of historical fact that Japan has continuously participated in the various activities of the League with a zeal not inferior to that exhibited by any other nation. At the same time, it is and has always been the conviction of the Japanese Government that in order to render possible the maintenance of peace in various regions of the world, it is necessary in existing circumstances to allow the operation of the Covenant of the League to vary in accordance with the actual conditions prevailing in each of those regions. Only by acting on this just and equitable principle can the League fulfill its mission and increase its influence.

Japan's Consistent View

Acting on this conviction, the Japanese Government, ever since the Sino-Japanese dispute was, in September, 1931, submitted to the League, have, at meetings of the League and on other occasions, continually set forth a consistent view. This was, that if the League was to settle the issue fairly and equitably, and to make a real contribution to the promotion of peace in the Orient, and thus enhance its prestige, it should acquire a complete grasp of the actual conditions in this quarter of the globe and apply the Covenant of the League in accordance with these conditions.

They have repeatedly emphasized and insisted upon the absolute necessity of taking into consideration the fact that China is not an organized state—that its internal conditions and external relations are characterized by extreme confusion and complexity, and by many abnormal and exceptional features—and that, accordingly, the general principles and usages of international law which govern the ordinary relations between nations are bound to be considerably modified in their operation so far as China is concerned, resulting in the quite abnormal and unique international practices which actually prevail in that country.

Realities Not Grasped

However, the majority of the League evinced in the course of its deliberations during the past 17 months a failure either to grasp these realities or else to face them and take them into proper account. Moreover, it has frequently been made manifest in these deliberations that there exist serious differences of opinion between Japan and these powers concerning the application and even the interpretation of various international engagements and obligations including the Covenant of the League and the principles of international law.

As a result, the report adopted by the Assembly at the special session of the 24th of February last, entirely misapprehending the spirit of Japan, pervaded as it is by no other desire than the maintenance of peace in the Orient, contains gross errors both in the ascertainment of facts and in the conclusions deducted. In asserting that the action of the Japanese Army at the time of the incident of the 18th of September and subsequently did not fall within the just limits of self-defense, the report assigned no reasons and came to an arbitrary conclusion, and in ignoring alike the state of tension which preceded, and the various aggravations which succeeded, the incident—for all of which the full responsibility is incumbent upon China—the report creates a source of fresh conflict in the political arena of the Orient.

By refusing to acknowledge the actual circumstances that led to the foundation of Manchoukuo, and by attempting to challenge the position taken up by Japan in recognizing the new state, it cuts away the ground for the stabilization of the Far Eastern situation. Nor can the terms laid down in its recommendations—as was fully explained in the statement issued by this Government on the 25th of February last—ever be of any possible service in securing enduring peace in these regions.

Inapplicable Formulæ

The conclusion must be that in seeking a solution of the question the majority of the League have attached greater importance to upholding inapplicable formulæ than to the real task of assuring peace, and higher value to the vindication of academic theses than to the eradication of the sources of future conflict. For these reasons, and because of the profound differences of opinion existing between Japan and the majority of the League in their interpretation of the Covenant and of other treaties, the Japanese Government has been led to realize the existence of an irreconcilable divergence of views, dividing Japan and the League on policies of peace, and especially as regards the fundamental principles to be followed in the establishment of a durable peace in the Far East. The Japanese Government, believing that in these circumstances there remains no room for further coöperation, hereby gives notice, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 3, of the Covenant, of the intention of Japan to withdraw from the League of Nations.

COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.
Tokyo, March 27, 1933.

Banking Situation In Detroit Makes Better Progress

DETROIT, March 28 (AP)—Harmony apparently prevailed today among the various groups who have been engaged actively for six weeks in divergent attempts to restore normal banking facilities in Detroit.

An investigation was in progress by Mr. John Sherring Pratt, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General, however, directed at the circumstances that led to the Michigan bank holiday, proclaimed on Feb. 14, and the subsequent appointment of conservators for Detroit's two large national banks.

The last organized opposition to the plan whereby the new National Bank of Detroit, backed half and half by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and General Motors Corporation, would take over the more liquid assets of the First National Bank-Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, was withdrawn last night in Washington.

The dissenters, led by Police Commissioner James K. Watkins, won several concessions from Treasury officials. A statement by Watkins said the R. F. C. had agreed to lend $10,000,000 to the old banks in addition to the $12,500,000 it is subscribing to preferred stock in the new institution. That, it was explained, will make 52½ per cent of their accounts available to depositors instead of the 50 per cent tentatively promised. Also common stock in the new bank will be $10 in par value, putting it within reach of more depositors.

New Hampshire Files Line Issue Protest

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—New Hampshire, through Mr. Francis W. Johnston, Attorney-General, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a brief contesting features of the report of the special master in the boundary dispute with Vermont. The brief will be used when the case is reached for oral argument.

Directing most of its objection to the recommendation that the line should be at low water mark on the west bank of the Connecticut River, the brief presented argument to sustain the contention that a boundary at low water mark is not a boundary on any part of the "bank" of a river but is a mark on the "bed" of the river, which, it urged, should not be accepted by the court.

It also insisted that in marking the southeast corner of Vermont and the southwest corner of New Hampshire the two states agreed the monument should be placed at a point on the "bank" of the river, which New Hampshire insisted was the point at which vegetation stopped. It insisted it should not be penalized for the failure of those erecting the monument to place it where the two states had agreed it should be located.

Left-Handed Shears, And No 'Catch' in It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSATONIC, Mass., March 28—Many apprentice boys recall the days when they were scurrying around to secure a "left-handed monkey wrench" but in this town Dewey Hayden, shop proprietor, saw a pair of left-handed shears for the first time recently. Years ago, the left-handed shears were quite commonly used in a department of the Monument Mills here.

Tap-Tap on Early Typewriter Opened Business Door to Women

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. CHARLES L. FORTIER
Daughter of Christopher Sholes, Inventor of the Typewriter, Tries Out Latest Model of Machine Which Speeded Trade.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—Inasmuch as the New York branch of the Young Women's Christian Association established the first class for "female typewriters," after Christopher Latham Sholes, a newspaper man, invented the first rude version of this now universal aid to correspondence, national Y. W. C. A. leaders, including Mrs. Robert E. Speer and Miss Amelia Earhart, will join tonight in a program dramatizing the event.

The dramatization will be broadcast at 10:45 this evening, and will be a part of the nation-wide banquet programs to signalize the sixtieth anniversary of the advent of women into the business world.

Mrs. Charles L. Fortier, formerly Miss Lilian Sholes, daughter of the inventor, will take part in celebrating the invention which astonished people in 1873. She has been called "the first woman typist," for she evidently mastered the peculiarities of the odd contrivance more quickly than anyone else.

Thus a world which has become so accustomed to machines that it hardly pauses to notice them unless they get out of order, is taking time to celebrate the contrivance which not only revolutionized office procedure, but opened a broad gateway to women anxious or obliged to break down the ancient tradition that a "woman's place is in the home."

Mr. Sholes was backed in the production of his curious machine by a friend, a Mr. James Dinsmore. The rights were sold for $12,000, the first model of the machine is now in the Smithsonian Institution, and this month Mr. James H. Rand Jr., chairman of Remington, Rand, Inc., will have taken the 8,000,000th machine off the line.

The dreary sentence which is the classic practice sentence for all orthodox students of typewriting, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party," was used for practice on the early models. In those days there were no typewriter ribbons. Typists bought regular ribbon from dry goods stores, soaked it messily in ink, dried it, more or less, then laboriously wound it on the machine.

The typewriter was not an immediate means of good will among people, just because it got correspondence done quickly.

Many correspondents grew insulted at letters written on a machine instead of by hand. Among old records are many letters from those who protested that "it is not necessary to have correspondence printed since I can at least read your writing."

Newspaper offices were quick to take advantage of the time-saving factor of the typewriter. Mark Twain's manuscript, "Life on the Mississippi," is said to have been the first whole book written on the typewriter. And the reason Mark Twain returned to handwriting was because too many friends ran to him to see the machine in use and he could get no work done for their buzzings.

Although the first typewriter manufactured for commercial use was invented in the United States, the device had been experimented with in other countries.

The first known effort of the kind was recorded in the British patent office in 1714, when a patent was granted Henry Mill. No description or sketches of the machine seem to survive, however. In 1830, an Italian, Guiseppi Ravizza, developed a machine of the kind, but no practical use seems to have been made of it.

The first American patent actually granted was in 1829 for a crude machine which resembled a butcher's block, but it was never manufactured.

Church to Review Hale's Peace Work

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's work for peace from 1889 to 1909 will be commemorated at a memorial peace service to be held in the First Church of Boston next Sunday at 3:45 p. m. Special emphasis will be placed on Dr. Hale's foreseeing of a World Tribunal, a supreme court of nations, in 1889.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead, who was closely associated with Dr. Hale during his peace work, will deliver an address on "Edward Everett Hale, Prophet of the New International Order."

Included in the program, which will be devoted entirely to peace, will be a half-hour organ recital by Mr. William E. Zeuch. A chorus of 40 voices will render anthems by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Chadwick and Handel. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Charles E. Park, minister of the First Church, and the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, president of the Lend-A-Hand Society, of which Dr. Hale was the founder.

Limitation of Oil To Actual Needs Backed by Ickes

Secretary of the Interior Opens Conference on Plan at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27—With a clear-cut declaration that out of the "maze of confusion and conflicting interests" now surrounding the oil industry must come a means of control or limitation of production that will assure a continuing adequate domestic supply that will not and must not exceed actual consumption requirements," Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, opened a conference on the control of oil production here today.

Governors or other state officials from Texas, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Colorado, Kentucky, Montana, Illinois, New York and Ohio were present at the opening session this afternoon. Representatives of the industry were to confer with the Secretary later.

Depicting conditions of widespread tax evasion, illegal production and irregular distribution of unmarketable production, Mr. Ickes declared that the problem can be solved "if we all approach it unselfishly and patriotically." The present condition of the industry he attributed chiefly to lack of observance of the oil conservation laws in effect in the larger oil producing states. Illegal production of oil is variously estimated from 100,000 to 300,000 barrels a day in excess of market or national requirements, he said.

Acceptance by oil-producing states of a limit of 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil per day for the United States during the remainder of the present year, with definite allotments to the various states, Mr. Ickes forecast, would approximately bring production and consumption into balance for the immediate future.

"Destructive influences and clashing interests are bringing the oil industry, ranking among the great industries of the country, to its knees," Mr. Ickes declared. "Owners and operators of 300,000-odd wells in the United States are operating under conditions, if not corrected," he said, "ultimately will lead to the abandonment of these wells, for the price of crude oil paid to the producer is below cost of production in many areas. The refiner and marketer who evades taxation, as a result of unfair competition, is undermining the capital structure of the industry."

If the country continues to produce and consume petroleum without regard to the character or quantity of the resource or the uses to which it should be put, the result will be that at a comparatively early period "we will find our oil resources so seriously curtailed as to affect adversely the standard of living of the American people," Mr. Ickes warned.

The petroleum industry, it was pointed out, represents a capital investment of $14,000,000,000. One million five hundred thousand stock and bond holders and royalty owners have interest in its proper conduct and 1,250,000 workers are employed.

Virginia to Review World Problems At Affairs Session

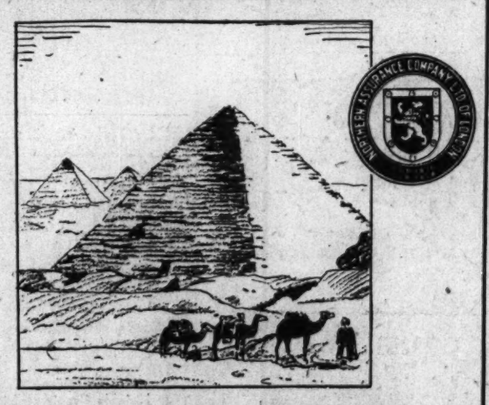
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 27—International relations will have an important place on the program of the Institute of Public Affairs, which is planning to hold its seventh annual session at the University of Virginia from July 2 to 15.

This will be the first time since the institute was established in 1927 that any consideration has been given to problems of other nations, except those of Latin America. In previous sessions, Dr. Charles G. Maphis, director of the institute, has preferred not to trespass on the field of the Williamstown institute, which will not meet this year.

Economic recovery will be the general theme of the 1933 institute. Latin-American problems will play as important a part as ever in the program and in addition questions relating to the nations of Europe and the Far East will be considered. War debts, international finance, tariff barriers, the revival of trade, disarmament and movements toward peace are a few of the topics scheduled for discussion.

Domestic problems that probably will find a place on the program are unemployment, money, banking and sound currency, public utilities and Government regulation of business. It is the aim of Dr. Maphis to have the program deal with current topics; hence he is waiting for some time before he formulates a final program. Meanwhile he is making frequent trips to Washington and to New York arranging tentative engagements for speakers and group discussion leaders.



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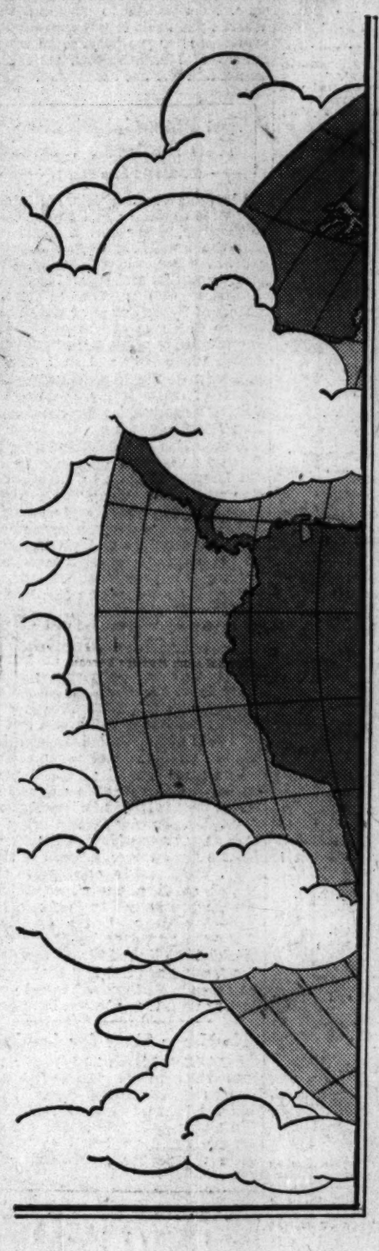

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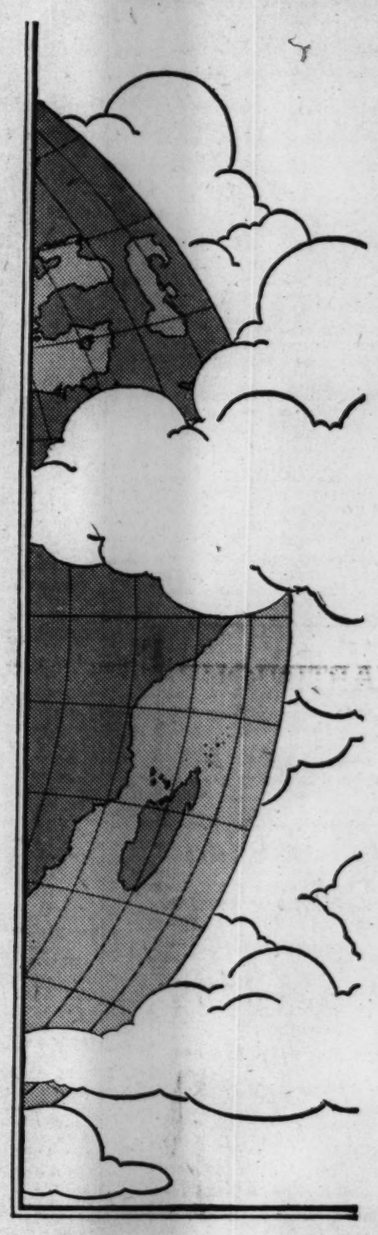

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CHEVROLET STANDARD SIX

Decisions on Healing Choice Offered in Illinois Legislature

Opinion of United States Supreme Court and Other Tribunals Quoted in Support of Rights of Christian Scientists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28—Court decisions bearing on the right to practice Christian Science healing without interference from oppressive statutes have been sent to members of the Illinois State Senate by one of their number, State Senator James J. Barbour of Evanston.

Himself a Baptist and a believer in materia medica, Senator Barbour collected these citations in behalf of an amendment exempting Christian Scientists from pending health legislation on the ground of religious belief.

Under the former Republican régime Mr. Barbour, who is a prominent lawyer of Chicago, was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. His communication to the senators said in part:

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in State vs. Redmond, 134 Wis. 89, (14 L. R. A. (N. S.) 229) holds:

"It is not every enactment which will to some extent promote the public health, comfort, or convenience which is legitimate. Otherwise the way would be opened for legislative interference with the ordinary affairs of life to an extent destructive of the most valuable purposes of civil government. An expert on sanitation, or one on the manner of living best calculated to promote long and enjoyable life, who has become an enthusiast in his special study of the matter, could doubtless suggest a multitude of really or apparently good rules to be followed, the temperature of the air of sleeping rooms, the proper size of rooms as regards the number of occupants, the arrangements for frequently changing the air by displacing that within for that without the habitation, the hours for sleeping, for retiring, and for arising, the amount and kind of food to eat, the proper number of meals per day, the proper admixture of solids and liquids and length of time for each meal, the amount and kind of exercise required, and other things too numerous to mention, might be suggested for legislative interference, each with a provision for a severe penalty for its violation, with a division of the penalty, perhaps, between the informer and the public, till one would be placed in such a straitjacket, so to speak, that liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the incentive to industry, to the acquirement and enjoyment of property,—those things which are commonly supposed to make a nation intelligent, progressive, and prosperous, and great, —would be largely impaired and in some cases destroyed. To take a view of a possible extreme running into the absurd is sometimes a most helpful method of illustrating that which may be regarded as false from its very absurdity. Law can never legitimately go clearly beyond the boundaries of reason."

The Supreme Court Quoted

The Supreme Court of the United States says:

"In this country the full and free right to entertain any religious belief, to practice any religious principle, and to teach any religious doctrine which does not violate the laws of morality and property, and which does not infringe on personal rights, is conceded to all. The law knows no heresy, and is committed to the support of no dogma, the establishment of no sect.

"The right to organize voluntary religious associations to assist in the expression and dissemination of any religious doctrine . . . is unquestioned." Watson vs. Jones, 13 Wall. (U. S.) 679-728.

The rights of persons who elect to employ Christian Science to preserve or recover their health, do not depend solely upon the constitutional guaranty of religious freedom. For, as Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina has said:

"This is a free country, and any man has a right to be treated by any system he chooses."

For the government to "establish criteria where opinions are far apart," as with respect to the curative effects of medicine, would be "to distort the uses of its constitutional power." (United States vs. Johnson, 221 U. S. Reports 488, 498.)

"In 1905 Governor Mickey of Nebraska, vetoing a bill for a law aimed at Christian Science practice, said: 'The Constitution of the State of Nebraska declares that "all persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences," and further adds, "nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted." In the Christian Science religion the ideas of worship and of divine healing are so intermingled that it is impossible to draw the line of demarcation, and hence interference with the one or the other is interference with "the rights of conscience" and thus becomes an infringement of the constitutional guaranty of religious freedom.'"

Decisions in North Carolina

The following is quoted from State vs. Biggs, 133 North Carolina, 729:

"Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an address before the medical society in Massachusetts, said: 'If the whole materia medica was sunk to the bottom of the sea it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes.'"

"Medicine is an experimental, not an exact, science. All the law can do is to regulate and safeguard the use of powerful and dangerous remedies, like the knife and drugs, but it cannot forbid dispensing with them. When the Master, who was himself called 'the great Physician,' was told that other than his followers were casting out devils and curing diseases, he said, 'Forbid them not.'"

The same court, in the same case, further holds:

"Some M. D.'s doubtless believe that all treatment of disease, except by their own system, is quackery. Is this point to be decided by the M. D.'s themselves through an examining committee of five of their own number, or is the public the tribunal to decide by employing whom each man prefers, whether allopath, homeopath, osteopath or the defendant? The law says that the M. D.'s may examine and certify whether an applicant is competent to be one of their number, and no one can practice medicine and surgery without it; but they cannot decide for mankind that, their own system of healing is now and ever shall be the only correct one, and that all others are to be repressed by the strong arm of the law. . . ."

Wide Difference of Views

Again we quote from the United States Supreme Court:

"There can be no doubt that the influence of the mind upon the physical condition of the body is very powerful . . . Just exactly to what extent the mental condition affects the body no one can accurately and definitely say. One person may believe it of far greater efficacy than another, but surely it cannot be said that it is a fraud for one person to contend that the mind has an effect upon the body and its physical condition greater than even a vast majority of intelligent people might be willing to admit or believe.

"As the effectiveness of almost any particular method of treatment of disease is, to a more or less extent, a fruitful source of difference of opinion, even though the great majority may be of one way of thinking, the efficacy of any special method is certainly not a matter of the decision of the Postmaster General within these statutes relative to fraud." (From the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in American School of Magnetic Healing vs. McAnnulty, 187 U. S. Reports 94.)

The Supreme Court of Mississippi in Hayden vs. State, 81 Miss. Reports 291, 95 Am. St. Rep. 471, states:

"It appears to us that our legislation upon the subject of the practice of medicine has been framed by the allopaths to suit their views of the medical art, and with the laudable desire of excluding from the practice the unskillful and the ignorant; and it was not intended to set up a universal standard of therapeutics, from which none could depart. . . .

"The world greatly needs and may demand that nothing good or worthy shall be excluded from its use and enjoyment."

'Sistie' Blew Hard at Six Candles on White-Frosted Cake

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

MRS. CURTIS DALL WITH THE CHILDREN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Boston Art Notes

Jordan Marsh Exhibition

This is Art Week in Boston, and though work by artists and craftsmen is brought to our attention throughout the year, a particular effort is made during these seven days to stir up popular interest in their accomplishment. On the ninth floor of the annex of Jordan Marsh Company, there has been installed a display of pictures chosen diplomatically from various camps of artistic activity. The diplomacy is carried so far as to separate the warring elements, so that the conservatives may have their peaceful stretch and the liberals may be segregated in a room of their own. The arrangement is agreeable, for we learn by studying the ensembles just what is the import of the words "liberal" and "conservative" in the fine arts.

Oils and water colors have been sent by most Boston painters of any renown hereabouts. There are portraits of the young and old, portraits of costumed models, mothers and babes. Bostonians are generally well trained in this specialty; they depict people attentively, rendering their features and figures and clothes with as complete a visual effect as possible. Still-life, another popular subject amongst Bostonians, is also seen in abundance. The water colors are better than the oils, fresher, freer, more fragrant. Somehow many painters when portraying flowers with oil never free themselves of the oleaginous qualities of the medium; they might gain from this very characteristic, but they do not seem to know how.

Mr. Oliver Chaffee helps to accent the exhibition with a joyful decorative picture, entitled "Chintz and Flowers." Mr. Ambrose Webster seems to have stiffened into convention; Mr. Charles Kaeselau has lost that absorbing preoccupation he had with tone. We are glad of a chance to see the Provincetown painters, who somehow have been held from our view this season. We are glad also to see pictures by young painters like Miss Apthorp who hold out great promise, with their enterprising schemes in paint.

The roving imagination, the experimental hand is what we look for amongst painters. This annual visit indicates definitely how some reach their limits and continue treading the same boards. It is a pleasure, however, to find others making discoveries, improvements, fearlessly changing their ways for the better, and pointing out generally that the art of painting is a living, moving, changing art, fallible, expansive and personal.

D. A.

Greek Ship, Boston Port And Canadian Wheat

Canadian wheat is being loaded today on the Greek steamer Couloura Xenos to the extent of 280,000 bushels, and when the vessel sails next Saturday for Antwerp, it will be the first full cargo of grain to be exported from Boston this year. The freight rate is 5½ cents a hundredweight. The work started today and the grain will be taken at Hoosac and East Boston.

The export movement of grain from Boston this season is materially below previous years, owing to the high tariff exacted by Great Britain, on Canadian products not shipped via Canadian ports, say grain merchants. The steamer arrived at Boston Jan. 23 from Nicolaieff, Russia, with a cargo of anthracite, which was discharged only a short time ago.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Buck Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC dance music.
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "The Lobby," round table.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 Arthur Wilson Singers.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 "Dramas from Real Life."
9:35 NBC, Dinner to Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to the League of Nations.
10:0 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 NBC, "The Phantom Gypsy."
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Willie and Russo.
5:30 "Rock-a-Bye Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Sekretary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:00 Fauntelroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville."
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. H. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Muscanto Trio.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Dinner to Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to the League of Nations.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater.
10:30 Richard D. Grant, commentator.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 CBS dance music.
8:45 "Rhythm Twins."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Time; sports; news; weather.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Last period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Frank Ryan announcing.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Sixtieth anniversary, "Women in Business."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
11:30 CBS, dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Tenor and pianist.
5:15 Eleanor Francis, soprano.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:30 p. m.—Lincoln Park Baptist Church.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Betty and Bob.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Lenten service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Russian Gypsies Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Local programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.

Hotel Men Assail Warren Liquor Plan

WORCESTER, Mass., March 28 (AP)—Branding the Warren plan for the control of liquor a blow to real temperance, an aid to the bootlegger and a handicap for innholders, the executive committee of the Massachusetts Hotel Association left the Hotel Bancroft yesterday on a hunt for members of the Legislature.

It was agreed that committee members shall communicate with legislators and express the complete dissatisfaction of hotel men with the plan. In addition to riddling the Warren plan, this report expressed a preference for pre-prohibition regulations of Massachusetts, with the saloon and the bar eliminated.

Vast Potential Riches Now Declared Wasted

(Continued from Page 1)

150 books, and pamphlets, his interests were devoted about 50 per cent to theology, 20 per cent to chemistry and the remaining 30 per cent to politics, education, philosophy, history, economics and general science."

Others who discussed various phases of Priestly's career were Prof. Lyman C. Newell of Boston University who spoke of his friendship with Josiah Wedgwood, and Prof. Tenny L. Davis, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who described Priestly's sympathies for the American Revolutionists.

A collection of exhibits relating to Priestly's works is being shown at the Library of Congress in connection with the meeting. The exhibits include a display of early editions of the chemist's works, a large number of engravings and photographs of his portraits, autograph letters written to prominent Americans during his residence in the United States and representations of his chemical apparatus.

Dr. Charles Edward Munroe, chief explosives chemist of the bureau of mines, and sole surviving charter member of the American Chemical Society, was presented with a diamond membership pin and a gift of gold coin of the United States mint, whose operation he once supervised.

The same mental attention must be applied to economic subjects as is now being given to technical processes. Mr. Charles F. Kettering of Detroit, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, advised the society. Gold, made artificially and selling at $1 a pound, would not change humanity's basic needs, Mr. Kettering declared. He explained that "the period of indeterminacy" in which the United States now finds itself, could not last and that "some new standard of values," would serve just as well, if not better, than gold.

No Horse Show for London

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—For the first time in 26 years, London's famous international horse show will not be held this year. The last few shows have lost money and no backers could be found to underwrite the proposed exhibition this year.

Big Profit Forecast For Public Cannery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28—A community cannery that would return $2 in canned goods for each $1 invested in equipment, seeds, fertilizer, preparation of soil and overhead expense, was described here last night by Prof. William R. Cole of Massachusetts State College. The cannery was projected in connection with the community gardens operated by unemployed heads of families, a project that in itself will comprise 800 garden plots this year.

Professor Cole outlined plans for a central cannery, to which the surplus produce of the unemployed gardeners could be brought for preserving. Surplus produce of commercial market gardens, obtainable at a low cost, also would be available for canning, he said. The cost of operating would be between 5 and 6 cents per can, he said, and the output would be at the rate of 7000 cans daily.

Last year the canning problem was handled here through donations of glass jars and proved satisfactory, the labor being volunteered by the unemployed who benefited by the preserved foods. In Pittsfield, Professor Cole said, an investment of $9500 in canning yielded a net profit of $11,000 in food distributed to unemployed, the cans being valued at 10 cents each.

Hawaii Builds Road On Old Paved Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—Residents of this city used to point to a rugged stretch of coastline at the eastern end of the island of Oahu and say: "There used to be a paved road around there. It was built by Kamehameha I, and it was the first paved road in what is now the United States."

In December, a paved highway was opened along the same route where Kamehameha's subjects once walked over a trail paved with hewn rock. The highway passes the sites of several ancient villages, where remnants of heiaus may still be found.

The heiau was a place of worship inclosed by stone walls. Being durably built, the heiau now serves as a marker for the ancient villages.

Opening of the modern highway gives this island a belt road practically around its circumference. The new section cost $550,000 to build, including federal aid and county funds.

No Foster Wheeler Dividend

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Foster Wheeler Corporation took no action on the quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, due at this time.

'Sistie' Dall and All Her Little Friends Hold High Carnival in the White House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Most people ask children at parties if they are having a good time.

Such people would have to be adults. People have to grow up to learn to ask such stupid questions.

There are a few facts about Sistie Dall's party last Saturday at the White House. It was Sistie's sixth birthday. It was her first party in the White House. Grandmother, otherwise Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was not present, being in New York.

But Grandfather, otherwise the President of the United States, came in when the pink candles were lit on the white-frosted cake, and he pulled the first snapper and cried "Oop!" when there was a little spark, and a pop and a tissue paper cap came out to crown a golden head.

If all the guests had gifts for Sistie, Sistie had gifts for them, too. The gleaming floor of the East Room, which was the playroom for the afternoon, required that. The gifts were toys that rolled, and skis, never skimmed so splendidly on that slide called the Cresta Run in Switzerland as toy rabbits and ducks and pups and cats skimmed down the glittering length of the East Room floor.

And then there was the party, by which all children mean what there is to eat. In the family dining room which is opposite the elevator door and more cheerful and bright than the state dining room. The table was round, and everyone who could hunch over in a chair toward Sistie and within blowing distance, helped blow out the candles before Sistie cut the cake.

Major, the police dog, sniffed around to make sure what was going on. "Ike" Hoover, majordomo at the White House these many years, leaned in at the doorway and smiled. Maids hurried and fetched and carried. Small Curtis Dall, in a very fine suit of blue and white, looked forward from his vantage of two and a half years to the time when he would be six.

And Sistie said, politely, to people who had so forgotten what it is to be six that they asked if she was having a good time, "Yes."

Prison Camp Proves Successful in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The honor system largely was responsible for the high percentage of rehabilitated criminals at this country's Borego valley prison camp, according to Superintendent Ray Taylor, who reports that the percentage of prisoners who learn that crime does not pay is 50 per cent higher at the camp than at the ordinary jail.

"I frequently meet one of our former inmates, when I come to San Diego, who has reformed and is now making an honest living," Mr. Taylor declared. "They invariably tell me how much their experience at the road camp has meant to them. They say they appreciate the humane, sympathetic treatment they received there. The men have a semi-self government. There are no bars. Out of about 400 men who have served time in the camp since 1931, only five have attempted to escape.

The prisoners are building a link of the new Julian-Kane Springs highway between San Diego and Imperial Valley. Already they have constructed 14 miles of road through solid rock. The county has made a profit of about $7000 on this project as compared to its cost under private contract.

Alaskan Report Shows 1932 Water Travel Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Passengers to Alaska on various steamship lines amounted to only 17,090 during 1932, as compared with 25,497 the year before. Less than 4000 of the 1932 total were tourists, a drop of about one half in pleasure travel. Local travel was at its lowest any year in the past two decades, with the exception of 1932 whhen a few more traveled northward: 17,157, according to the annual report of J. C. McBride, collector of customs for the Alaska district, in Juneau.

Ketchikan continued as the leading port in Alaska, 1174 boats entering this port in coastwise trade and 661 in foreign trade. Coastwise tonnage entering Ketchikan was 377,869 tons, foreign 245,218. Of the 1800 coastwise clearances in 1932, 1253 were made in Ketchikan.

Watertown Schools Win Larger Appropriation

The Watertown school committee last night triumphed over the finance committee at the adjourned town meeting when it gained a compromise on school expenditures raising the finance group's budget recommendations from $383,734 to $419,554. This figure was passed by the voters.

Approximately 1000 citizens attended the meeting in the Watertown Town Hall. Other budget appropriations passed by the group included $373,000 for payment of public debts and interest, and $42,434 for the water department. The total of the budget amounted to $1,839,157.

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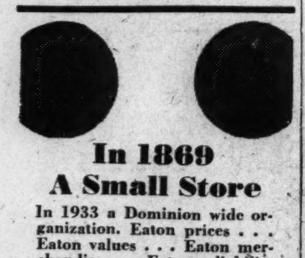

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The Home Forum

Fashions in Fiction

THE question has sometimes occurred to me: What is it that makes some novels date just as definitely as last year's hat? Almost anyone who cares about fiction has had the experience of rereading, or trying to reread, a novel that gave him great pleasure ten years ago, only to find that it had become out-of-date. Not old-fashioned enough to be quaint; simply passé. It might still be admirable and made of excellent material, but there was something about the style that seemed not quite right.

What are the style marks of novels at certain periods? And does an old style ever come back? And, if it does, is there a difference, so that the old revived is something other than the original? Just as an Empress Eugénie hat of 1932 differed from one worn in the time of the Empress herself.

Moreover, is there such a thing as a good, durable style that stays in for a long time, like great-grandmother's best dress? Or even a style that is always used?

Pursuing these questions a little way, I found what looks like a kind of rhythm in the style of popular novels. In fairly regular succession one wave of style follows another; and at longer intervals occurs a larger wave, more enduring and of greater literary importance.

By consulting the lists of the most popular novels of any given year or period of years, one can easily get first-hand evidence of these changing fashions. For instance, here is what everyone in America was reading, according to an ancient copy of the Bookman, when the old century was passing and the new one coming in:

Quo Vadis, by Henry Sienkiewicz
David Harum, by E. N. Westcott
Richard Carvel, by Winston Churchill
The Crisis, by Winston Churchill
When Knighthood Was in Flower, by Charles Major
Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, by Ian Maclaren
Alice of Old Vincennes, by Maurice Thompson
The Right of Way, by Gilbert Parker
To Have and to Hold, by Mary Johnston
Eben Holden, by Irving Bacheller
The Virginian, by Owen Wister
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, by Alice Hegan Rice

Let us see what kinds of novels are represented in that list. With the exception of *The Virginian*, these seem upon examination to be of only two kinds — the historical novel and the novel of homely sentiment. Eight are historical novels, three — *David Harum*, *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*, and *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* — are of the homely type. *Eben Holden* has elements of both. *The Virginian* is the only one out of the twelve that does not perfectly come under either head, but is a little of a maverick.

Any great city bookshop or public library can furnish information as to the most popular novels of the current month. These vary according to location, but at this particular moment, in the year 1933, it is safe to say that among every list of best sellers will be found some of these: Fannie Hurst's *Imitation of Life*, *The Bulpington of Blup*, by H. G. Wells; *Pageant*, by G. B. Lancaster; *Inheritance*, by Phyllis Bentley; *Flowering Wilderness*, by John Galsworthy; the current mystery story, by S. S. Van Dine, and such a marked contrast as *Forgive Us Our Trespasses*, by Lloyd Douglas, and *Mutiny on the Bounty*, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall.

And what have we there?

Realism, Victorianism, mystery, social history, a search for the millennium (in *Forgive Us Our Trespasses*), and Mr. H. G. Wells. We have almost as many kinds as there are novels. That means, perhaps, that more kinds of people are reading now than were reading a generation ago. We have, also, a pretty clear indication that the public picks its books by the names of the authors. In short, the way to be popular is to be popular.

Whatever the type of novel, and whatever the name of the author, we shall undoubtedly find a more realistic treatment.

The dividing line between romance and realism was, I fancy, the World War. Before the war there was realism, but it was caviar to the general. It was food for the intellectuals. The great public still craved sugar plums. In 1913 most readers were having a beautiful time with sweet springtime romances; but by 1920, Aunt Harriet, who, after all, represents a large part of the public, was saying with a bewildered air: "I don't see what has got into the writers nowadays!" The younger writers began it; everyone knows that the most far-reaching of all the revolutions that followed the World War was the revolt of the younger generation.

Another thing that is a little disconcerting to Aunt Harriet, a familiar style—touch of the present period, is the ironic mood. This, of course, isn't new. The bitter Dean of St. Patrick's wore it, and so did Thackeray—though each with what a difference! Still other differences attend it now, but in up-to-date fiction the ironic mood—the light touch—is popular. It is *the* style.

* * *

Historical romances were popular thirty years ago. They are popular now. But the new ones are of a new style. If we turn back to Winston Churchill's *Richard Carvel*—to pick the work of a man who knew his subject and wrought in a workmanly fashion—we find that the author was dealing mainly with the governing class and that his American leaders were always right. He dressed his novel in broadcloth coat and defended it with a sword. The novelist who deals with American history today writes of the common man—Merle Colby in *All Ye People*, Kenneth Roberts in *Arundel*, Christopher Ward in *The Strange Adventures of Jonathan Drew*, Walter Edmonds in *Erie Water*. Their characters wear leather breeches and use their bare hands. The novels are still adventurous and romantic, but the treatment is realistic.

The novel that tried to set something right or propounded a problem to be solved is not new. Frank Norris's *Pit* was actually a best-seller in 1903. Upton Sinclair's *Jungle* was much read, and more talked about, in 1906. And today the taste for the argumentative novel has not passed, but a marked change has come in the style and mood in which the argument is presented. The reformer who wrote problem novels in the early years of the century wrote passionately, burning with zeal and with pity. Those who write the same kind of novel today may feel as strongly. Probably they do. But the passionate, pitying mood has changed to one of irony. The subject is handled lightly, sometimes flippantly. Nothing dates a novel so completely as a tone of earnestness. Even a novelist like Lloyd Douglas, who, with serious purpose, is presenting a working plan of universal good will in *Forgive Us Our Trespasses*, does it with all the brilliant surface play of an expert journalist and is careful not to sound too earnest.

Is there some durable style that stays in year after year? It seems to me that there is; and, oddly enough, it has a name that belongs to a certain period. I mean the Victorian novel; the novel that is long and detailed, with much family history in it, and usually a romantic love story, and, above all, some sense of obligation to society. We have such novels this year among the best-sellers—Galsworthy's *Flowering Wilderness*, Phyllis Bentley's *Inheritance*, and in the strictest sense Victorian, G. B. Lancaster's *Pageant*, that story of three generations in two families of English colonists in Tasmania. There is less reticence in the Victorian novel of 1933; there is some disillusionment, there is a lighter touch—these are style-marks like the cut of a sleeve or the number of buttons on a coat. Fundamentally it is a Victorian coat suited to ladies of all ages and any diameter; substantial, ample, and in its way graceful. But it is none the less true that, at a glance, you can tell this year's coat from that of 1900.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Hill Country at Night

The gray sage blooms on the low-flung hills tonight,
The warm wind is sweet with its fragrance,
Between the old, black skies
And the shadowed earth,
The gray sage blooms in beauty.
Somewhere in the darkness
A single bird note pierces the quiet
With its slender sound
But only for a moment;
Then the rich silence flows back again,
And there is only the low music
Of the wind in the sage.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

A Lowestoft Sailing Trawler in the North Sea — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Wide World

Holiday Along the Cassian Way

The opening stage of his journey, through the firm, golden weather, for which he had lingered three days beyond the appointed time of starting—days brown with the first rains of autumn—brought him, by the byways among the lower slopes of the Apennines of Luna, to the town of Luca, a station on the Cassian Way; travelling so far mainly on foot, while the baggage followed under the care of his attendants. He wore a broad felt hat, in fashion not unlike a more modern pilgrim's, the neat head projecting from the collar of his gray paenula, or travelling mantle, sewed closely together over the breast, but with its two sides folded up upon the shoulders, to leave the arms free in walking, and was altogether so trim and fresh, that, as he climbed the hill from Pisa, by the long, steep lane through the olive-yards, and turned to gaze where he could just discern the cypresses of the old school garden, like two black lines down the yellow walls, a little child took possession of his hand, and, looking up at him with entire confidence, paced on bravely at his side, for the mere pleasure of his company, to the spot where the road declined again into the valley beyond. From this point, leaving the servants behind, he surrendered himself, a willing subject, as he walked, to the impressions of the road, and was almost surprised, both at the suddenness with which evening came on, and the distance from his old home at which it found him.

And at the little town of Luca, he felt that indescribable sense of a welcoming in the mere outward appearance of things, which seems to mark out certain places for the special purpose of evening rest, and gives them always a peculiar amiability in retrospect. Under the deepening twilight, the rough-tiled roofs seem to huddle together side by side, like one continuous shelter over the whole township, spread low and broad above the snug sleeping-rooms within; and the place one sees for the first time, and must tarry in but for a night, breathes the very spirit of home. The cottagers lingered at their doors for a few minutes as the shadows grew larger, and went to rest early; though there was still a glow along the road through the shorn cornfields, and the birds were still awake about the crumbling gray heights of an old temple. So quiet and air-swept was the place, you could hardly tell where the country left off in it, and the field-paths became its streets. Next morning he must needs change the manner of his journey. The light baggage-wagon returned, and he proceeded now more quickly, travelling a stage or two by post, along the Cassian Way, where the figures and incidents of the great high-road seemed already to tell of the capital, the one centre to which all were hastening, or had lately bidden adieu. That *Way* lay through the heart of the old, mysterious and visionary country of Etruria. . . .

The road, next day, passed below a town not less primitive, it might seem, than its rocky perch—white rocks, that had long been glistening before him in the distance. Down the dewy paths the people were descending from it, to keep a holiday, high and low alike in rough, white-linen smocks. A homely old play was just begun in an open-air theatre, with seats hollowed out of the turf-grown slope. . . . The way mounted, and descended again, down the steep street of another place, all resounding with the noise of metal under the hammer; for every house had its brazier's workshop, the bright objects of brass and copper gleaming, like lights in a cave, out of their dark roofs and corners. Around the anvils the children were watching the work, or ran to fetch water to the hissing, red-hot metal; and Marius, too, watched, as he took his hasty mid-day refreshment, a mess of chestnut-meal and cheese, while the swelling surface of a great copper water-vessel grew flowered all over with tiny petals under the skilful strokes. — WALTER PATER, in "Marius the Epicurean."

LOWESTOFT symbolizes the superlative, whether one considers the importance of its fisheries or the quality of its china.

When the name is applied to a vessel, such as a Lowestoft trawler, or a Lowestoft smack, then one can regard the men who sail these little vessels as the embodiment of the superlative in seamanship.

As for the municipality itself, it is divided by lines of social and seasonal distinctions no less than geographical. On one side of the Waveney is old Lowestoft. On the opposite side is the newer part which each approaching summer enlivens with an affluent gathering of holiday habitants.

This illustration carries one past the gayety of the summer season, when children no longer romp on the white strand of beach, when the promenade is deserted and even the sea seems to lose its summertime luster.

Here is a Lowestoft trawler, scudding along the wind as though the very rush of winter itself had burst out of the North Sea to drive the craft to shelter. This trawler is a ketch, a very snug rig indeed for her handful of people who must spend days at a time toiling on Doggerbank.

Lowestoft's busiest season is signalized by the approach of winter. From October to January the fleet ventures into the North Sea for the mackerel and herring harvest. Strong gales stalk down from the stormy Skagerrak as the gallant men of Lowestoft put out to sea. Day and night they toil with nets and lines. Their little ships are tossed incessantly by the restless weight of the towering crests about them.

Small boats are typical of the fleet which makes Lowestoft the greatest fish market in England. They develop good sailors. The smaller the boat, perhaps the greater the obstacles of storm and sea which these fishermen sometimes must overcome before they have finished their haul and the helmsman of the homewardbounder has sighted the welcome spire of St. Margaret's.

The camera has caught this sturdy ketch standing close in to the shore. She is going close-hauled. The helmsman may be "pinching" her hard to fetch the harbor on that tack. The ketch's sharp stem cleaves a slender furrow through the rollers that sends a smother of spindrift racing aft along the side.

A full hold and a fair wind are all that Lowestoft's fishermen ask. Let the North Sea gales roar as they will—if only they serve to blow the Lowestoft fleet into the waiting shelter of the port that nestles under the headland of easternmost England.

H. T.

Tamarack Talk

Spring comes reluctantly where
Winter's snow
In rigid crystal grips the ground till
May
And tall straight tamaracks look
down below
Through warm brown-feathered
limbs, sighing away
In saddened wonder at the white
display.
They feel the undertone of April
ease
Chilled veins of frozen ice in bold
essay
To shift a heavy burden toward the
seas.

I know where one black line winds
tracing down
From Dixville Notch through spruce
and fir, the frost
Fights stubbornly beneath macadam
crown
That tries to tame the ground-
swells heaved and tossed.
And I know, too, where tamaracks
debate
That Spring, if ever, this year will
be late.

HENRY DAVIS NADIG.

Des Idées profitables

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"LES bonnes idées ne connaissent point de mauvaises années," aurait dit un négociant fort en vue. Cette maxime commerciale encourageante et saine s'accorde avec les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, qui montre que les idées réelles produisent leur effet dans l'existence humaine.

Tous ceux qui sont dans les affaires ne manquent pas d'apprécier une idée originale et d'en reconnaître l'utilité. La Science Chrétienne révèle à ceux qui l'étudient des idées nouvelles et vivifiantes; elle aide en outre à distinguer les idées justes, fécondes et substantielles, d'avec les notions fausses qui sont stériles parce qu'elles ne reposent pas sur le vrai concept de substance.

Les personnes pour lesquelles la Science Chrétienne paraît n'être qu'un des nombreux systèmes religieux en vogue, n'ont point encore compris ses vérités fondamentales, son influence vivifiante, son utilité pratique dans la vie quotidienne. C'est en établissant la véritable santé mentale que cette Science rend l'harmonie au corps. Elle prouve en effet qu'un état physique harmonieux provient d'une saine condition mentale; car le vrai concept de santé repose sur la causation spirituelle et émane de Dieu, du bien qui est intelligent. Les idées spirituelles sont puissantes pour résoudre tous les problèmes humains.

Le Scientiste Chrétien croit à la suprématie de Dieu, du bien, et considère l'Entendement divin comme la source de toute intelligence réelle; aussi recherche-t-il la sagesse, les idées qui reflètent le bien et se traduisent par une activité bienfaisante. Il prouve ainsi qu'il n'est pas un être inutile; il trouve sa place légitime et obtient la récompense qu'il mérite,—le vrai sens de coopération.

Parce qu'elle est une force constructive dans la vie individuelle, la Science Chrétienne exerce dans le monde une influence constructive. Elle est fort nécessaire en ces temps-ci, où l'échec des théories favorites concernant la prétendue substance matérielle et sa répartition semble avoir produit la confusion et la détresse.

Ceux qui sont aux prises avec la crainte et l'angoisse, ceux qui souffrent de la crise mondiale,—tous peuvent trouver le réconfort dans ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 307): "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes." Le monde a besoin d'apprendre à mieux connaître l'unité spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme, en vertu de laquelle la sagesse et la puissance divines deviennent accessibles au genre humain par la foi, la compréhension, et l'obéissance. Lorsque la foi s'appuie sur la compréhension et s'exprime par l'obéissance, elle devient une force qui agit dans nos vies, démontrant la loi divine et illustrant cette affirmation de la Bible: "La foi est une ferme assurance des choses qu'on espère."

Le concept exact de l'unité qui existe entre l'homme et Dieu, l'Entendement divin, exclut la croyance aux prétendues lois d'obstruction et de limitation matérielles. Les habitudes mentales du genre humain, c'est-à-dire les notions arbitraires basées sur un sens erroné de causation et d'existence matérielles, de ressources et de répartition, se sont effondrées et ont jeté le monde dans le désarroi.

La situation actuelle, affectant toutes les nations civilisées, fait comprendre aux hommes la nécessité d'un plus haut concept de coopération dans les affaires humaines. Fondée sur les enseignements de Christ Jésus, la Science Chrétienne présente la vraie idée du progrès et du salut, et montre qu'il s'agit d'un problème individuel dont chacun de nous est responsable. Cependant, lorsqu'on reconnaît le vrai rapport unissant l'homme à son Père céleste, source de tout être et de toute identité, on voit que la fraternité universelle est la seule vraie base de coopération. L'âpreté au gain et les rivalités disparaissent de la pensée éclairée et spiritualisée, et font place à l'entraide, à l'harmonie, à la coopération; car on se rend compte que l'intarissable source des biens est toujours accessible à celui dont la pensée se tourne vers la causation spirituelle et la loi de l'Amour.

Pour être instruits et guidés dans leur démonstration de la loi divine, les Scientistes Chrétiens ont recours à la Bible et aux ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Eddy fut la première personne de notre temps qui comprit la signification spirituelle de la vie, des œuvres et des enseignements de Christ Jésus; elle vit qu'ils illustraient la loi et la causation spirituelles sur lesquelles ils étaient fondés. En d'autres termes, grâce à sa perception spirituelle, elle put reconnaître que Christ Jésus était venu, comme il le déclara lui-même, pour enseigner et illustrer la divine loi de sagesse et d'amour,—pour prouver que le pouvoir et le secours de Dieu sont accessibles à quiconque obéit à Sa loi immuable.

En parlant d'elle-même, Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 109 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Je parvins à des conclusions absolues par la révélation divine, la raison et la démonstration;" aussi constatons-nous que personne ne peut nous indiquer aussi bien qu'elle le moyen d'obtenir l'aide spirituelle qui nous est nécessaire. De plus, elle puise dans ses trésors d'amour et de compassion pour nous donner, avec l'assurance d'une foi éprouvée, les encouragements dont nous avons besoin au cours du voyage. Grâce à l'assistance de la Science Chrétienne, dont l'inspiration est divine, nous pouvons chercher à saisir le vrai sens des Ecritures et retirer de cette étude le plus grand profit. Nous constatons qu'une meilleure compréhension de son sens spirituel fait de la Bible un guide encourageant, un secours pratique dans la vie journalière, et nous donne une religion démontrable qui satisfait nos aspirations.

La lumière spirituelle que les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy projettent sur la vie de notre grand Modèle a permis à une foule d'hommes de retrouver la foi chrétienne qu'ils avaient perdue; car ils ont pu se convaincre de la vérité du christianisme par le criterium que Christ Jésus proposait à un monde incrédule: "Si quelqu'un veut faire la volonté de Dieu, il connaîtra si ma doctrine est de Dieu, ou si je parle de mon chef."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Spring Rain—China

The happy days of the spring rain are here. It is not the cold, drear rain of autumn, but the dancing, laughing rain that comes sweeping across the valley, touching the rice-fields lovingly, and bringing forth the young green leaves of the mulberry. I hear it patter upon the roof at night-time, and in the morning all the earth seems cleansed and new; fresh colours greet mine eye when I throw back my casement. —From "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," by ELIZABETH COOPER. (New York: Stokes.)

Profitable Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN EMINENT merchant has been quoted as saying, "There are no bad times for good ideas." This sound and stimulating business maxim is in accord with the teachings of Christian Science, which reveals true ideas as being effective in human experience.

Every business man or woman has a keen appreciation of the value of a helpful idea. The study of Christian Science not only unfolds new and stimulating ideas, but helps us to distinguish between right ideas, which are fruitful and substantial, and wrong notions, which are unfruitful because they are not based upon a true concept of substance.

Those individuals who think that Christian Science is only another cult have no understanding of its basic teachings, its stimulating influence, its practical helpfulness in daily life. It restores harmony to the body by establishing true mental health. In fact, it proves that a harmonious physical condition is the result of a healthy mental condition, for the true idea of health is based upon spiritual causation and emanates from intelligent good, God. Spiritual ideas are effectually helpful in every human problem.

Believing in the supremacy of God, good, in divine Mind as the source of all true intelligence, the Christian Scientist seeks for wisdom, for ideas that reflect good and that can be expressed in true service to his fellow men. Thus he demonstrates his individual usefulness, finds his rightful place, and gains his merited reward in the true sense of coöperation.

Christian Science, because it is a constructive force in the life of the individual, is a constructive influence in the world. It is greatly needed at this time of seeming confusion and distress resulting from the failure of cherished theories about so-called material substance and its distribution.

The fearful and distressed, the sufferer from world depression—all may find comfort in Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." The world needs to learn more about the spiritual unity of God and man which makes divine wisdom and power available to mankind through faith, understanding, and obedience. When faith is supported by understanding, and is expressed in obedience, it becomes a living force in our lives, demonstrates God's law, and exemplifies the Bible statement that "faith is the substance of things hoped for."

A proper concept of man's unity with God, divine Mind, excludes belief in the so-called laws of material obstruction and limitation. Human habits of thought, or conventional notions, based upon a mistaken sense of material causation and existence, of supply and distribution, have broken down and thrown the world into confusion.

The present situation throughout the civilized world is bringing to the thoughts of men the need for a higher concept of coöperation in human affairs. Christian Science, based upon the teachings of Christ Jesus, presents the true idea of progress and salvation as an individual problem and responsibility. However, as the true relationship of the individual to his heavenly Father, the source of all being and identity, is recognized, the real brotherhood of man appears as the only true basis for coöperation. Greed and competition are eliminated from spiritually illumined thought, giving place to mutual helpfulness and harmonious coöperation, as it is realized that the inexhaustible source of supply is available to every individual when thought is turned to spiritual causation and to the law of Love.

Christian Scientists turn to the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings for instruction and guidance in demonstrating divine law. She was the first in this age to understand the spiritual significance of Christ Jesus' life, works, and teaching, to see that they were based upon and exemplified spiritual law and spiritual causation. In other words, she had the spiritual perception to recognize that Christ Jesus, as he himself declared, came to teach and exemplify God's law of wisdom and love, and to prove that divine power and aid are available to all through obedience to invariable law.

Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 109), says of herself, "I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration;" and so we find that she, better than all others, can tell us how to bring spiritual aid into our lives. Moreover, from the wealth of her compassionate love, and with the assurance of a tested faith, she gives us the needed encouragement on our way. With the inspired help of Christian Science we may with great profit seek enlightenment on the Bible. We find that a clearer understanding of their spiritual meaning makes the Scriptures a stimulating guide and practical help in daily life, thus supplying a satisfying and demonstrable religion.

The spiritual light with which Mrs. Eddy's writings have illumined the life of the great Exemplar has restored to many a lost faith in Christianity, establishing conviction of its truth through that test with which Christ Jesus challenged an unbelieving world: "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Trailing Horses

"It was always a mystery to me," said Billy Honeyman, "how a Mexican or Indian knows so much more about a horse than any of us. I have seen them trail a horse across a country for miles, riding in a long lope, with not a trace or sign visible to me. I was helping a horseman once to drive a herd of horses to San Antonio from the lower Rio Grande country. We were driving them to market, and as there were no railroads south then, we had to take along saddle horses to ride home on after disposing of the herd. We always took favorite horses which we didn't wish to sell, generally two apiece for that purpose. This time, when we were at least a hundred miles from the ranch, a Mexican, who had brought along a pet horse to ride home, thought he wouldn't hobble this pet one night, fancying the animal wouldn't leave the others. Well, next morning his pet was missing. We scoured the country around and the trail we had come over for ten miles but no horse. As the country was all open, we felt positive he would go back to the ranch.

"Two days later and about forty miles higher up the road, the Mexican was riding in the lead of the herd, when suddenly he reined in his horse, throwing him back on his haunches, and waved for some of us to come to him, never taking his eyes off what he saw in the road. The owner was riding on one point of the herd and I on the other. We hurried around to him and both rode up at the same time, when the vaquero blurted out, 'There's my horse's track.'

"'What horse?' asked the owner.

"'My own; the horse we lost two days ago,' replied the Mexican.

"'How do you know it's your horse's track from the thousands of others that fill the road?' demanded his employer.

"'Don Tomas, said the Aztec, lifting his hat, 'how do I know your step or voice from a thousand others?'

"We laughed at him. He had been a peon, and that made him respect our opinions—at least he avoided differing with us. But as we drove on that afternoon, we could see him in the lead, watching for that horse's track. Several times he turned in his saddle and looked back, pointed to some track in the road, and lifted his hat to us. At camp that night we tried to draw him out, but he was silent.

"But when we were nearing San Antonio, we overtook a number of wagons loaded with wool, lying over, as it was Sunday, and there among their horses and mules was our Mexican's missing horse. The owner of the wagons explained how he came to have the horse. The animal had come to his camp one morning, back about twenty miles from where we had lost him, while he was feeding grain to his work stock, and being a pet insisted on being fed."—From "The Log of a Cowboy," by ANDY ADAMS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Gardens and Home Building

Magic Carpet Across the States

Our American Gardens Seen Through English Eyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICANS owe a pæan of gratitude to Marion Cran for writing a book for England called "Gardens in America." (Printed in Great Britain by Butler & Tanner, Ltd., Frome and London, and in the United States by Macmillan Company, New York). Mrs. Cran is a well-known writer on garden subjects, and may be remembered by readers of this page who enjoyed her articles of a few years ago on South African gardens and a more recent one on the Hanging Gardens of the Orient. This book is written frankly for English readers, but is excellent reading for us Americans. After all, it is ever a fresh experience to see ourselves through English eyes.

"Gardens in America" is a garden "travel-diary," chatty and natural, easy reading and full of interest. Mrs. Cran refers to a former impression she had held, given her by an American, that there were no gardens in America, that Americans did not know anything about gardening. She formed this misconception while spending a month in New York City "seeing America" in what she calls "the unfortunate manner common to a large number of Europeans, a manner highly resented by the Americans themselves." Fortunately for our English readers and for ourselves, she some years later began to suspect that she had been misled. In the introduction to this book she says:

> Americans declare, both severally and in chorus, that the British gardens are the loveliest in the world. They insist on it; they harp on it. They are eager to learn from us, and modest about their own achievements in horticulture, so that one is thoroughly misled—at least I know I was; I really believed ours were the best. I never suspected that (in this matter, at any rate) they suffer from a passionate and childlike humility. I know it now—it took eight months of time and 20,000 miles of travel to learn.
>
> I know now that it is all nonsense about our English gardens being "best." There is no "best" about it. American gardens are just as splendid, and as piteous, as aggravating and as precious, as maddening and as marvelous . . . and as healing as ours. Gardens are, in fact, the same over there as here.
>
> There arises from them, as from our own, the essential fragrance of the national heart.

A book begun with such a desire to interpret one people to another in the light of their love of beauty cannot help being a contribution to the friendship of nations.

An American Invasion

The several steps in becoming rid of her misconception concerning American gardens Mrs. Cran tells with delightful humor, the climax being the tour of English gardens which the English Speaking Union sponsored for the Garden Club of America. Suddenly English garden lovers were "aware of an invasion," she says—an invasion of enthusiastic, appreciative Americans, who "startled us with their keen and real flower knowledge."

Mrs. Cran never does anything halfway, and if her twenty-thousand-mile tour of the gardens of America gave rather more attention to the beautiful, gardener-kept gardens of the wealthy than to the earnest little back yard "living rooms" of Mr. and Mrs. Suburbanite who trudge back and forth of a summer evening with the lawnmower, and weed the perennial border while the baby is asleep, this first book is yet so fine a start that owners of owner-cared-for gardens will not seriously mind.

Upholstered Gardens

Did it ever occur to you, of northern states, that you show real courage and an unusually deep love of gardens in having them in spite of being forced to "upholster" them thoroughly for their cold winter sleep? That is how it seemed to this English visitor, in her keen appreciation of our adaptation to harsh climatic conditions. The "upholstered" gardens of New England's North Shore would indeed be an amazing sight to most English, who do not experience the long season of stark cold and heavy snows familiar to us.

Her magic carpet took the eager visitor across the continent to Vancouver, then to California with "bowers of Japanese double peach in full bloom, making the streets outside San Francisco look like a Chelsea Flower Show." After that one sees in imagination an amazing pageant of California gardens with Mrs. Cran. Spanish gardens, rock gardens, desert gardens, "English" gardens, miles of roses, date gardens—if you have never seen these California treasures you will enjoy this mental trip through them. Mrs. Cran describes here, comments there, dips into botanical lore in another place. It is a rare opportunity to see these gardens through the eyes of a well-traveled, experienced garden lover. And if you live in California you will, of course, want to see what she says about you! (It is rather nice.)

Many Kinds of Southern Gardens

We know so little about the gardens of the New Orleans region. How different the water gardens in the bayous there, the sweet Spanish-French colonial atmosphere—not at all like the California Spanish—the lead figures on old southern lawns, the old-fashioned kinds of roses. Fun to learn, also, which of one's familiar garden friends grow well there, and what unfamiliar flowers are yet to be first met. This, by the way, is a thread of gardeners' joy that runs all through the book. "What flowers grow in their gardens—are they like ours?" "Here is a wilding all over the bank that we know only in greenhouses at home!" And from the comparisons the American can learn much by inference about English gardens—which is a turn-about that is delightfully fair play.

The Magnolia Gardens of Charleston, S. C., can be freshly appreciated here, and the beautiful southern gardens of the Carolinas and Virginia in juxtaposition to the very different and equally lovely ones just seen in Louisiana and Florida. Sea gardens of the mid-Atlantic and New England coast are, again, entirely different. The trip ends in Maine, "where the forest runs down to the sea."

We Are Grateful, Mrs. Cran

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the book in so few words. One longs to share some of the word pictures of gardens seen the length and breadth of the land. Such an amazing and inspiring diversity and individuality is here, in the gardens of many kinds and places. Americans will deepen their appreciation of their own country in reading this chatty, informally written book. They will learn much, too, about gardening. And when I think of our English friends reading these things about us, and finding out more of our true selves through this book, I find myself very, very grateful to Marion Cran for caring so much to tell the facts to her own countrymen. She says:

"The films show America to us as a land full of crooks and gangsters, . . . and night clubs; the newspapers show us America as a Shylock snatching its pound of flesh and building up tariff walls; . . . but we who love nature walk in a different world with its people, where they dig in earth as obdurate as our English clay . . . where they feel shame and pride in their gardens as we do, love and battle with the beautiful, difficult earth, and are perfectly enchanting to meet inside the garden gate."

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORDERING FROM THE SEED CATALOGUES

An Indiana Farm Family Gathers Around the Open Fire to Make Final Choices From the Supply of Spring Catalogues and to Write Out the Orders.

Reading and studying the nursery catalogues is one of the best indoor sports of late winter and early spring, as all who do it will agree. Here is a family on a farm in Indiana, which goes the individual fan one better by making a family affair of it. One would like to see both the farm and the garden of this family. Where such joyful interest and coöperation is expressed in the studying and ordering of supplies, the results are likely to be unusually good. Plenty of home-grown vegetables and quantities of lovely flowers can come out of this wholesome communal interest; for here gardening has become a genuine expression of unity and coöperation within the home.

Effective Flower Arrangement

House Plants and Their Care Series—12

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FLOWER arrangement is an art just as much as music, sculpture or the drama. We all know persons who tell us that they "just love flowers," and yet we cannot help but wonder when we see the way they handle them, just how much the blossoms really do mean to them. Those who really care never handle flowers roughly, nor are they guilty of neglect—they want to enjoy them. They do not pluck more blooms than they care for, nor lift roots as well as blossoms. All these little traits indicate how much we really appreciate flowers.

Flowers occupy a prominent and permanent place in our every day life. There is hardly a city, town or village in the United States that does not stage one or two flower shows each year. Horticultural societies and state garden club federations are doing all they can to stimulate an appreciation of flowers and are also teaching us how to arrange them. The educational courses in flower show judging all present special lectures on flower arrangement, and usually have at least one on Japanese arrangement. Even though we perhaps do not understand all the symbolism of the Oriental arrangements we cannot help but be fascinated with their beauty.

Following Nature

The Japanese feel that while we cannot excel nature in achieving beautiful effects, we can follow in her lead. In the country where there is an absence of brick walls and where nature has been the decorator, we see few straight lines and many curves. We also see a variety of coloring with green predominating. While there may be a great mass of foliage, there is no effect of crowding. Again, no matter from which angle we view a vista, the effect is pleasing. All these things the Japanese have noted, and they have realized that the same rules which apply to the natural effects can be applied to the arrangement of cut flowers. If these are followed there will never be too much or too little foliage and there will be no appearance of crowding.

A great deal of the success also depends upon the receptacle in which the blossoms are placed. A vase or bowl should bear the same relation to the flowers that it holds as does a frame to the picture—it is merely a setting which should enhance the beauty of that which it holds. The receptacle should never be ornate; the outlines should be simple and the color subdued. There are so many artistic vases that it is hard to give definite suggestions as to which are the most suitable.

Color Scheme

The color scheme should always be considered. A low glass bowl of nasturtiums is always charming. How lovely are a few yellow tulips or jonquils in a copper or brass urn! The brilliant yellows of the blossoms, the sage-green of the foliage and the tones of the metal blend wondrously. Equally attractive is a sprig or two of California pepper plant in a dull gray receptacle or the pleasing effect of a few yellow chrysanthemums in a black vase. Apple blossoms or pink clover are poems when arranged in a common ginger jar; the gray-blue of the porcelain and the shell pink of the blooms make a charming color scheme. And nothing could be lovelier than one or two pond lilies floating on the water in a transparent dish.

During the winter, when flowers are more expensive, a bunch of leaves gathered from the autumn woods or some of the evergreens, such as leucothai, pine or spruce, serve to carry the woodland into the house. Of course, when we speak of wild plants, we refer only to those varieties that are not listed in any of the conservation laws.

Every woman who loves to decorate her home knows intuitively the arrangement of flowers that will make it most beautiful. Every one of us who has the slightest love for the beautiful will interpret this desire in our own individual way; so if we love our flowers we will know how to arrange them.

[The next article in this series will appear next Tuesday.]

Hobbies and Hints

How We Built a Rock Bank

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Friends:

I have long wanted to express my appreciation of the Garden Page and Hobby Column and tell of our garden experiences on a hillside lot.

We were so interested in obtaining a home with a view of Elliott Bay and the city that we neglected to give any thought to the contour of the lot, consequently were somewhat aghast when we faced the problem of improving the back yard which dropped quite steeply down to the back of the lot where the garage was embedded in the southeast corner. However, I had often wished for a rockery so this seemed the opportunity.

Where the ground began to drop down most sharply, about eight feet from the house, we dug a bank about six feet deep, sloping at slightly, and the earth from this excavation was thrown toward the garage, making a level space where we planted grass. We then put steps in the north end of this bank and ran a diagonal path of stepping-stones across the grass, terminating with more steps to the garage.

Feeling we could not afford a rockery placed by experts, we gathered as large rocks as we could carry, embedding them at intervals in the bank. Needless to say, our hobby at that time was rocks, many being obtained on trips about Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

At the top of the rockery we planted a hedge which has grown large enough to give a balcony effect, covered by a rose arbor, where we have a table and chairs and which we call our outdoor sitting room.

The rockery contains the usual rockery plants which are very pretty in the spring but we found difficulty in keeping a succession of blooms during the summer owing to the tendency of the bank to dry out. One spring I scattered California poppy seed broadcast and these have grown splendidly and while they are quite a common flower, they are excellent for cutting and produce a variety of colors from white to a deep blood orange. In this climate the roots live all winter so they flower early in the spring and continue all summer, virtually making a bank of gold. When the foliage becomes scraggly and the flowers small, they are cut back to the roots and come up fresh again with large blooms.

We allowed the northeast corner of the lot to remain in its native state until last year we built a rustic fence and planted grass in the level portion. Near the garage where the ground sloped sharply we built a pool with a cave effect made of large rocks embedded in the bank. Water for the pool comes through the cave and forms a little falls. When the water is shut off enough remains in the hollow of the cave to afford an excellent bird bath which is in constant use. In the pool we have goldfish, one trout and one frog. A native willow tree stands near the pool under which we built a rustic seat where many happy moments have been spent watching our little friends.

(Mrs.) H. C. B.

Flowers and Children Intermingled

Farmington Falls, Maine

Dear Garden Friends:

Having enjoyed the Hobby Column since the first letter, and having gained one dear friend through answering one of her charming letters, I feel I must pay my debt by writing a letter, also, and trust my suggestions may be of help to some who, like myself, are perhaps contemplating a garden this year in a section new and strange, and perhaps with little capital to start with.

Last year was my first gardening year in the East, and I hardly knew what to plant, or when to plant. I won't go into details about my early efforts, my choice of seeds, and their reasons, but I am going to tell what proved quickly successful, and yielded rich returns for the little effort expended. A package of California poppy seed germinated quickly, and for the whole season gave us richly of their golden bloom, growing as cheerfully here as in their native State, and giving a lesson to another alien, and making me ashamed to be less than cheerful myself. I sowed the poppy seeds back of sweet alyssum, and intermingled mignonette seed, so I had a colorful and fragrant border, behind which I started my perennials, which will start early this spring.

Out in the vegetable garden, between the new asparagus plants, I sowed seeds of many annuals, and among them a package sent by the seedsman of "surprise annuals." I planted the "surprise" seeds too thickly, but they flourished, and for the rest of the summer I was transplanting different varieties to sections of my border where they would give the best effect. I also furnished enough plants to my four younger children so each had a "cutting garden," from which to pick flowers for gifts to teachers or friends. May I stop right here to emphasize the desirability of giving to children the best seeds and the best plants available. We know how tedious waiting for seeds to germinate, grow, and bloom, may be, and how much harder for an eager youngster to wait. This year I plan for each of my youngsters to have a garden of their own. It may be only part of a row in the vegetable garden, but it will belong exclusively to the child who plants the seeds or plants. I have a package of "cutting annuals—mixed" to be divided among the children, and will contribute from my own garden of pansies, snapdragons, etc., when I am transplanting—and will try to follow my own advice, to give choice plants, not the discards.

To return to the flower garden—but my flowers and children are just as intermingled in real life as in this letter—one annual that is too little known, and which gives such a wealth of bloom for very little effort, is the Schizanthus, or Butterfly flower. We enjoyed our blossoms so much last summer, ranging from pure white to a deep, velvety purple, and cut many bouquets to take to Grange, or other gatherings, and found so many people who did not know what flowers they were. Those, also, were started in the vegetable garden, many remaining where planted, others transplanted to beds near the house, and as they were kept from going to seed, bloomed all summer. They will keep many days after being cut, and combine beautifully with the godetias.

(Mrs. F. M. H.

Across the Miles

Guildford, Western Australia

Dear Editor and Garden Lovers:

Gardening is my hobby and I do think it fun to exchange seeds, seedlings, slips and ideas with other enthusiasts, and to give cut flowers to those who live in town and have no gardens.

I do enjoy the Hobby column and am just writing to say "Thank you" for all the suggestions I have gathered from different letters.

Guildford is eight miles from Perth, and has wonderful soil for growing roses. They bloom all summer long and well into the winter, and give much pleasure to us and to our friends. The blue hydrangeas and ageratum also bloom all through the summer, and zinnia, phlox and various kinds of sunflowers keep the garden bright.

The little water lily pond is my latest acquisition and I have to coax frogs into it to eat up the mosquito larvæ, as it is too small for goldfish.

I read a paragraph on the Garden Page of the Monitor telling of the unique blue of the shrub ceanothus. I have two of these on the front lawn near the plumbago hedge. One of them bloomed last September, and the clusters of tiny blue flowers were beautiful. I should like to recommend it to lovers of blue flowers.

At the beginning of this summer I planted some gerbera seeds and only one plant has survived the heat. Have any readers had experience with these lovely flowers?

Magpies, willy wagtails, doves, silver eyes and an occasional pair of blue wrens come into our garden, but the shy kookaburra keeps just outside, and often laughs at me from a safe vantage point such as our neighbor's windmill. I have several cuttings from the Monitor which tell me how to construct a bird bath. Perhaps he will come inside the garden when I have built that!

(Miss) M. K.

Cyclamen From Seed

Rowan, Iowa

Dear Flower Friends:

In reply to Mrs. M. T. W.'s request, I will give what I consider the most important points in raising cyclamen from seeds. First, last and always, they must be kept cool. The seeds germinate in four to six weeks—sometimes it takes even longer—so your patience will be tried at the outset and also during their growing. They require full light at all times, though not too much sunlight. During the summer, every effort must be made to keep them cool and (not too) moist. They must be sheltered from rain and wind.

I have kept the same plants year after year, and had them bloom every winter (up to six or seven years). The plants I have now bloomed the first time last year, and have been blooming for some time. When it is very hot and dry in summer, some of them lose all their leaves, but I keep them watered, and in the cooler weather in fall they will grow leaves again and also bloom later.

I sow the seed in light sandy soil and as they grow I use richer soil. For the last potting I use rich black loam (garden soil that grows vegetables to perfection).

The most favorable temperature is from 50 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Young plants can stand more heat than old ones. I buy the mixed seeds and there is a nice variety of shades, pinks, rose, salmon and crimson, lavender to purple, also white with red eye, pure white. The colored ones also have a darker shade in center in some instances, also an occasional fringed one.

I have bought the seed from the same seed house ever since I commenced to raise them, about 15 years ago, and I have no desire to change, as their seed is very satisfactory. This company advertises in the Monitor.

(Mrs.) L. M.

Color Combinations

While a variety of annuals may be wanted to make the garden colorful, some thought given to colors that combine well in bouquets will contribute to a happy result. At no time during the season can one step into the garden and select better flowers for pleasing combinations than in late summer and fall for it is then that the very best annuals for cutting are in their glory. While fine bouquets may come from any garden having a wealth of annual flowers, it is a good idea to plant definite kinds and colors for harmony or striking contrast.

Plant lavender Comet, pink King and deep purple late branching asters, Appleblossom, Canary Bird and Golden King snapdragons and Orange Prince and Lemon Queen African marigolds, and you will have most desirable colors for bouquets. You will have the orange marigold to go with lavender and purple asters in the same vase making a striking and pleasing combination. You may vary this somewhat by putting the purple aster with yellow and orange marigolds, thereby achieving another fine showing. Lavender asters go well with the Canary Bird snapdragon. The pink asters put with orange and yellow marigolds give a striking effect, or you may put the pink snapdragon with the two marigold colors. Other combinations will suggest themselves.

For a large basket nearly all the flowers mentioned in the above list may be combined. Put into it the yellow and pink snapdragons, both varieties of marigold and the lavender and the purple asters and you will have a display that will bring outbursts of admiration. If you will visualize the glorious fall colors that may be had from the eight varieties listed you surely cannot forgo the joys that they may bring.

The Rockery to Suit Your Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn.

THERE are infinite possibilities in rock gardening. Whether you have six feet or six acres to deal with, a rock garden can be fitted in and is always consistent and effective. Let me give you three examples as far separate as possible in which they are quite suitable and decidedly the best solution of the problem.

You live in one of those tall, slim houses which is your only choice if you live in a very large city and you boast vigorously of your back yard, about 8 feet square. It is surrounded on three sides by a high wooden fence and on the fourth by the wall of the house. A living room just above looks out upon it and before long you find that you do not like to see it. Sun comes in for but a few moments a day and grass won't grow, not to mention flowers.

But there is an especially charming type of rock garden which will flourish here—namely the flagged terrace or walk. Hardy creeping plants are bred here which are used to a struggle for existence and grow with few benefits from nature. They flower in profusion, in gay color and for a long time with almost no sunlight or attention. They have a rich green foliage and in flower or not, are delightful to look upon. The stones themselves are enough to gratify you with their varying colors and combined with these trailing, luxuriant plants you have all you longed for. Your eight square feet is pleasant to look upon, easy to care for and a definite addition to the value of your home.

In another case you live in the suburbs and have the usual small lot on which a house and garage take more than their share of room. You would rather like some flowers but are loath to contribute any of the precious space in which the children play and where you sit or stroll of a summer evening. An excellent solution is a rock wall at the end of your yard where John Jones joins up with you. On one, two, or three sides with almost no cost of space you can have a rock wall which will give a delightful frame to your precious lawn and add color, interest and definite form to your yard, adding, too, to the effect of space. You can have here an infinite variety of plants and flowers and you have a hobby which can be developed almost indefinitely. No perennial border could be more colorful and gay than a rock wall when in bloom and, incidentally, there is bloom from May till November.

And then a third instance in which you live in quite a large establishment with a lawn around you, a wall to protect you from the street and quite a lovely garden. However, as in most developments and in fact in most places the land is as flat as the proverbial pancake. You finally see what you should have is some height, some variety, some suggestion of scenery. A rock garden is your solution. You will be amazed and delighted at the effect that can be made leaving your grass to stroll on, secluded benches to sit on. A landscape architect will build up on all sides of you an effect of natural woods and variation. With shrubbery and trees, perhaps with a pool, and always with rocks and rock plants you will find in a short space of time a compete transformation into a land where there is always shade, quiet and interest. Your center of attention will of course vary. You may develop it in any of a dozen ways but always your effect will be excellent.

Here are but three situations and three solutions of those situations. The number which can be developed are beyond count, for always a rock garden is individual and personal. Any good landscape architect can take your headlong desire for stepping stones or a pool and develop a garden around it. You may be sure of one thing. Your result will be far lovelier and more interesting than you had hoped for in your wildest dreams.

FREDERICK W. BOISSEVAIN.

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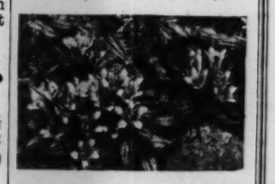

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St. Louis Officer Declares City In Sound Condition

Shows Finances Better Than in Many Cities of Similar Size

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28—The chief fiscal official of St. Louis has entered a polite but firm correction of recently published reflections against the financial condition of St. Louis.

This city, it has been announced by Mr. Louis Nolte, comptroller of St. Louis, not only is in good condition financially, but it is in better condition than any of the large cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants and is above the average of all the cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Nolte's statement was prompted by the declaration by the mayor of one of the largest cities in the United States that all large cities were in financial distress and by editorial comment in a recent issue of a nationally circulated weekly magazine to the effect that St. Louis had found other sources of revenue closed and so was going deeper into debt through the issuance of bonds for which it was finding it difficult to locate buyers.

Supporting his correction with figures, Mr. Nolte, who has held his present post for 16 years, four elective terms, showed that both these references to St. Louis' financial condition were not in accordance with the facts.

Bonds at Low Rate

St. Louis, he pointed out, is the only large city in the country which has no outstanding bonds bearing a rate of interest greater than 4½ per cent.

"Our securities," said Mr. Nolte, "occupy a position alongside those of the United States Government. An issue of $9,000,000 St. Louis 4 per cent bonds sold May 1, 1931 at a premium of $228,560. An issue of $6,972,000 St. Louis 4 per cent bonds sold Dec. 1, 1932—only three months ago—at a premium of $106,665.33."

Municipal bond quotations tell the story in a few words and still fewer figures, Mr. Nolte said. Using bonds of $1000 denomination, as the basis, he said that bond market quotations set St. Louis securities at $1142.85. No other large city enjoys this distinction, he stated, and then went on to show that on the same basis the bonds of certain other large municipalities ranged down to $800 and $700.

Careful management of public funds, a strictly adhered to "pay as you go" policy and restraint against uneven expansion during the years of abnormal inflation are credited with being responsible for St. Louis' favored position.

Kept Head During Boom

The temptation to initiate costly and basically unjustified services in the boom period was withstood and the wisdom of it is apparent today, civic and business leaders heartily agree.

A 10 per cent reduction in the pay of municipal employees and other economies in the city's expenditures have been effected to keep the city on a self-sustaining basis. The 1933 budget is $38,604,831, whereas the budget last year was $43,348,651. To meet the needs of unemployment relief a $4,600,000 bond issue was voted last November and several hundred dollars are collected every day in tolls on automotive traffic over the Municipal Bridge across the Mississippi to East St. Louis, Ill.

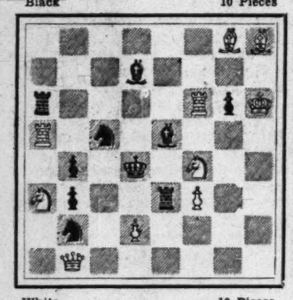
The most recent step in behalf of a continued sound financial policy was taken when the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance for the improvement of municipal budget procedure. Approved by the St. Louis Bureau of Municipal Research this measure provides for a new officer, a budget director, and for the quarterly allotment of funds to departments, instead of annual allotments. This will make for closer supervision and a steady surveillance of city expenditures by the budget director.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1499
By V. Rosado

Black 10 Pieces



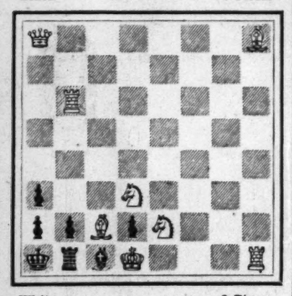
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Commended in the Sports Referee, second half year, 1932. A singular triumph for one who learned the game scarcely a year ago.)

Problem No. 1500
By F. R. Adcock

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Solutions to Problems

No. 1497. B-B5

No. 1498. 1. Kt-B4 threat
2. R(Kt3)-Kt7
1. ——— R-R8
2. RxRP
1. ——— Q-R8
2. R-K5
1. ——— Kt-B6 or Q6
2. RxKt

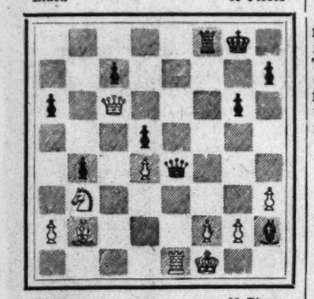
End-Game No. 140. Black wins: 1 Q-Kt7!!, Q-B; 2 QxR, QxQ; 3 R-K8ch, QxR; 4 P-B7ch, B-K4; 5 BxBch, QxB; 6 P-B8(Q) mate. Other variations are similar.

End-Games

This curious ending was won by Brimamann in the 1907 Berlin championship. Black wins shortly.

End-Game No. 141

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Roy Wakefield, tournament director of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Association, Waterman, Ill., announces that tournament No. 44 will begin April 1, and in addition a no-prize tourney, with a nominal entry fee, will be sponsored.

For those who want graphic evidence of a nation-wide interest in chess, we recommend thumbing the pages of the March American Chess Bulletin, which contains interesting accounts of activities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, together with the usual games, problems, and endings. C. S. Howell contributes his answer to a question which puzzles many readers, namely, why the great popularity of Q side openings? In a word, he says, with his tongue in his cheek, we suspect, that it is because the modern master is lazy, need know nothing of the various K side openings, gambits, and attacks, whereas the Q side openings are safer and have more in common as regards opening strategy and principles. The modern master might reply that he chooses Q side openings because they are newer, less is known about them, and the premium on a facile memory for book variations is less valuable.

Although London is perhaps the world's most active chess center, and strongest numerically, with many strong amateurs, Berlin probably ranks higher as regards the number of masters and near-masters. For this reason, games from its championship tournaments are often worth publishing. And for those who weary of Q side openings, the Four Knights below will be a refreshing breeze. Richter tied with Ahues for first and second.

Four Knights

Koch White	Richter Black	Koch White	Richter Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 R-B3(g)	QxR!
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 QxQ(h)	BxQ
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 PxB	RxKBP
4 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5(a)	24 K-Kt2	R-K6
5 KtxKt	PxKt	25 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
6 P-K5	PxKt	26 P-QR4	K-B
7 PxKt	QxP(b)	27 P-R5	B-R2
8 QPxP	B-B4(c)	28 P-B4	B-Q5
9 Castles(d)	Castles	29 B-B2	RxB(i)
10 B-Q3	P-Q3	30 PxR	BxB
11 Q-R5	P-KR3	31 KxB	K-K2
12 K-R	R-K	32 K-K3	K-B3
13 P-KB4	B-Q2	33 K-K4	P-KKt4
14 B-Q2	B-B3	34 PxPep	PxP
15 QR-K	P-R3(e)	35 P-Q4	P-KKt4
16 P-KR3	RxR	36 P-Kt5	P-B3
17 BxR(f)	R-K	37 PxBP	PxP
18 B-R4	Q-K3	38 P-Q5	P-B4
19 P-B5	Q-Q4	Resigns	
20 Q-Kt4	R-K6!!		

(a) An aggressive move introduced by Marshall and adopted by Rubinstein, the solution to which was later found by Nimzowitsch (the sequel here). 5 B-R4, B-B4; 6 KtxP involves White in a dangerous attack.

(b) And now Black properly refuses the P: 7 . . . PxQPch; 8 BxP, QxP, when White would have good attacking chances.

(c) 8 . . . Q-K3ch gives an almost automatic draw after the exchange of queens.

(d) Kashdan-Alekhine, Bled, 1931, continued 9 Q-K2ch, Q-K3; 10 B-B4, QxQch; 11 KxQ, with neither player being able to make any headway.

(e) To make a hole for the KB.

(f) In developing his QB offensively, White leaves unprotected squares which later permit Black a fine finish.

(g) Black threatens 21 . . . QxPch; 22 QxQ, RxRP mate!!

(h) Or 22 PxQ, BxPch.

(i) And now the simple P ending favors Black's extra P.

The following game won the special brilliancy award in the recent Marshall Chess Club championship tournament. Tholfsen is a former club champion. Black's play appears rather passive and cautious, with the result that White gets a strong attack and a promising Q sacrifice.

Zukertort Opening

Tholfsen White	Rivas Black	Tholfsen White	Rivas Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 Q-R6	B-B2
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	25 B-Kt2	B-K2
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	26 P-QKt5	B-Kt
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	27 R-QB	Q-Kt3
5 Castles	Castles	28 R-K2	QR-Q
6 PxP	KtxP	29 BPxP	PxBP
7 P-Q4	P-QB3	30 RxP	Q-Kt6
8 P-K4	Kt-B3	31 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
9 Kt-B3	B-Q2	32 Kt-R4	Kt-B5
10 Q-B2	Kt-R3	33 KR-QB2	KR-K
11 R-K	R-B	34 B-QB	B-B
12 P-KR3	P-K3	35 BxKt	BxQ
13 B-B4	B-K	36 PxB	R-KB
14 QR-Q	K-R	37 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3
15 P-R3	Kt-R4	38 B-Kt5	R-Q2
16 B-Kt5	B-B3	39 R-B8	KtxR
17 QB-B	Q-B2	40 RxKt	R(Q2)-KB2
18 P-K5	B-Q	41 KtxRch	RxKt
19 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt	42 B-B6ch	RxB
20 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2	43 PxR	Q-Kt2
21 Kt-K4	Kt-Q2	44 R-B8	Q-QB2
22 Q-Q2	P-KB4	45 Kt-K5	Q-B8ch
23 Kt-Q6	R-R	46 B-B	Resigns

Englishman Discovers Coal

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Maintain Steady Pace In Quiet Trading

Fluctuations Are Within Narrow Range—Some Moderate Gains

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The stock market firmed quietly in the late trading today, after very narrow fluctuations in the earlier dealings.

General gains toward the close ranged from fractions to more than a point. Allied Chemical rose 2½, while Union Pacific and Case were up about 2. Advances of about a point appeared in American Telephone, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Sugar Refining, U. S. Steel, American Can, Santa Fe, Louisville & Nashville and Air Reduction. Homestake Mining rose 4 points.

Turnover approximated 550,000 shares.

Commission house quarters reported that there had been considerable short selling of American Telephone, on the theory that directors at their May meeting would reduce the annual dividend rate of $9. No mention was made of dividends at today's annual meeting of stockholders, however.

Allied Chemical again provided a pleasant surprise by ordering its regular quarterly disbursement of $1.50, thus maintaining its boom-time rate. There had been an inclination in some usually well-informed quarters to look for this action, although hopes had dimmed somewhat when the stock broke nearly 4 points in the late dealings yesterday. Directors of William Wrigley Jr. Company ordered three regular monthly disbursements of 25 cents.

Railroad Rehabilitation

Interest in the Administration's railroad rehabilitation program, which Wall Street has been inclined to expect this week, was whetted by news that Frederick H. Prince, Boston banker who has proposed a plan of regional consolidations, had called at the White House today. Wall Street was also following closely the oil conferences held by Secretary Ickes.

Freight car loadings reports from individual carriers thus far this week have shown some gains over the previous week. Norfolk & Western reported February net operating income well above the like month of last year, although most carriers thus far reporting have shown recessions.

The renewed flurry in gold mining issues attracted attention. The temporary upturn in commodity prices, during and just after the bank holiday, had momentarily cast a shadow over these issues, for rising prices of raw staples would mean lessened purchasing power of gold.

Several of the merchandising companies thus far reporting for 1932 have shown very strong cash positions. President Avery of Montgomery Ward, told stockholders at their meeting that as of Jan. 31, 1933, current assets were $83,460,366, against current liabilities of only $7,140,395.

Bonds Apathetic

Except for a firm tone in the United States Government division the bond market gave a generally dispirited performance today.

Something like weakness was manifested in several of the domestic utility and rail issues, reflecting continued apathy of buyers from the general lull in interest in all markets at the moment.

On relatively light sales losses of a point or more were established in a few of the high grade and some of the second grade obligations of Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, North American, and Detroit Edison.

Western Union 5s dropped 3 points on President Carleton's adverse comment on taxes and on the disclosure that the company borrowed $1,500,000 from the bank last year.

Scattered selling of industrial loans brought declines ranging up to 2 points in Dodge Brothers 6s and Goodyear Tire 5s.

Conspicuous because of comparative strength in general heaviness were Gulf States Steel 5½s, which climbed nearly two points, and Southern Railway 4s, which improved about a point.

Changes in the federal list were narrow but generally upward. With the exception of the 3½s, Liberty Loans were a shade higher. Treasury 4s, 3¼s and 3s made the best showing in that division.

Lower prices were the rule in the foreign section, with especial pressure on German, Italian and Japanese issues. Some of the South American issues, notably Argentines, improved moderately.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	21¼	23¼	Lafayette	5	8
City	21⅜	23⅜	Public	18½	20¼
Commercial	121	131	Textile	25	28
Fifth Av	1345	1395	Trade Bank	18	23
First, N Y	960	1000	Yorkville	35	45

New York Trust Company Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	51	54	Fulton	240	265
Banca C I	140		Guaranty	227	231
Bk NY&T	270	280	Irving	15	17
Bronx		9½	Kings Co	1900	2000
Brooklyn	76	80	M'facturers	13	15
Cn Hanover	110	114	New York	64	67
Chemical	301¼	305	Title Guar	13⅞	15⅝
County	253¾	273¾	Unit States	1460	1510
Empire	17¼	19¼			

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	20	22	Merchants	275	
N Shawmut	23	25	Second Nat	88	
				Last appraisal	
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust				280	
New England Trust				400	
State Street Trust				250	

Chicago Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	¼	¾	Harris T&S	255	275
Cont Ill Bk	51	52½	Northern Tr	330	350
First Nat	84	88			

Insurance Stocks	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	19	20¾	Home	10½	12½
Am Alliance	10¼	12¾	North River	8	9⅞
Gt Amer	8½	11	Spgfld Fire	57½	62
Hartford	30¾	33½	U S Fire	15½	18½

Gasoline Prices Advanced

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New York advanced service station and tank wagon gasoline prices 1 cent a gallon generally throughout Rhode Island, Massachusetts and some parts of Connecticut.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 28	Last Mar. 27
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	1200	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¼
54¼	42	5	Adams Exp pf	40	42⅝	42	42	
15⅝	10	2	Adams Millis	500	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
2⅝	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	2	2	2	
64½	47½	.3	Air Reduction	1500	58½	56	58¼	58¾
14½	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13700	14½	14⅛	14½	14½
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	1½	1	1½	1
2⅝	1½	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
80¾	70¾	.6	Allied Chem	5600	78½	74½	77¾	74¾
9½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
22½	18½	.2	Amerada	600	21½	21⅛	21½	..
11¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	10⅜	10¼	10¾	11
13⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
39⅞	34⅛	.3	Am Bank Note pf	50	36	36	36	..
75	60	.7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	60½	60	60	60½
62⅜	49½	.4	Am Can	2100	57	54⅝	57	54⅞
128¾	112	.7	Am Can pf	500	117	115¼	115¼	..
40	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	37	36¾	37	..
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	16	15⅝	16	15
8½	3⅞	..	Am &2For Pow	1400	5	4⅛	4⅞	4¾
14⅞	8¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	9¼	8¾	9¼	9½
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	7	7	7	7¼
9¾	5⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	..
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	19	19	19	17
6½	2¾	..	Am Ice	1800	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
8⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	300	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
24	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
5⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	100	4½	4⅛	4½	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	4½	4	4½	4¼
21½	10½	1¼*	Am P&L 5% pf	200	10½	10½	10½	10¼
7¾	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	600	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅜
24½	12	½*	Am P&L 6% pf	500	12	11½	12	12
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	8	8	8	8
24⅞	20¾	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	22	22	22	..
18	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	900	15½	14½	15½	15
42	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	39	39	39	38
8	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
56	37⅜	.2	Am Steel F pf	10	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..
35¼	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	13⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
36⅜	21½	.2	Am Sugar Ref	5400	35½	33½	35¼	33½
1½	80	.79	Am Sug Ref pf	200	90	90	90	88¼
103⅜	90½	.9	Am Tel & Tel	24300	92½	89¼	91⅞	09⅜
19⅛	11⅞	.1	Am Wat W & E	1500	12	11¾	11¾	11½
16¾	10½	.1	Am Wat W & E	1500	12	11¾	11¾	11⅛
16¾	10½	.1	Am WW&E ct	300	10⅜	10½	10¾	..
29¾	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	300	25	24⅞	25	25
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	800	7	6⅝	7	6¾
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	12	12	12	12½
66	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	65	65	65	..
2⅜	1½	..	Armour Ill A	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
1½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	400	1	1	1	..
13¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	200	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	..
1⅞	1½	..	Arnold Constable	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
51½	48½	..	Artloom Corp pf	100	50½	50½	50½	50
5½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	..
23½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	800	23	21¾	23	21¼
17	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	500	19¾	19½	-9¾	19¼
47½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	3600	44⅛	42	44½	42½
68	58½	.5	Atchison pf	100	55	55	55	58½
26⅛	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	500	22	21¼	22	21⅝
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1400	15	14⅝	15	15
56½	31¼	.2	Auburn Auto	500	33¾	32	33½	33
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
			—B—					
6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5	5	5	5
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	10⅝	10	10⅝	10⅛
15¾	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12½
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	1200	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
12	7	..	Beatrice Cream	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
50	45	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛
13¾	9	..	Best & Co	600	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
16⅞	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	13⅝	13	13⅜	13½
36½	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	300	30	29	30	29¼
8	6¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	6⅝	6½	6½	..
14¾	9½	..	Bohn Auum & Br	600	11	10⅝	11	11
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	2600	21¼	20½	21¼	20½
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	500	8	7⅞	8	7¾
5⅞	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	500	3½	3	3⅛	3
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	6500	29½	28¼	28⅝	29½
80⅞	64	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	77⅝	77½	77½	79
5	1¾	..	Brunswicke Balk	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
5	3	..	Budd Mfg Co	70	4	4	4	4
3¾	2	..	Bush Terminal	500	2½	2	2	..
1	⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	..
15	8½	..	Byers	600	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	11⅛
			—C—					
12½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	11	10⅜	11	9⅞
1	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	600	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	10½
14⅝	7⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	16	16	16	..
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	10000	47½	43¾	47½	44¼
60	41	.4	Case Thresh pf	20	47⅝	47½	47½	..
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	400	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7½
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
23	14	1½	Central Aguirre	800	22	20⅞	21⅜	20¾
10⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅝
1⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	..
20⅞	13½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	12¾	8	9¾	13½
20¾	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	900	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17⅝
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	5000	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	27⅞
2⅜	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6¼	3	..	Chi &-N'western	600	4	3¾	4	3⅝
9¼	5¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6½
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3	3	3	3
8½	4½	..	Chi Rl&P 7%	100	5	5	5	..
9	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	300	9	8½	9	..
4	2	..	Childs Company	100	3	3	3	2½
9	7½	..	Chile Copper	30	7⅞	7	7	..
17¼	7¾	1	Chrysler	2400	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼
13	7½	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9¼
7⅛	4½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
17⅝	10¼	1	Columbia Gas	1100	11	10¼	11	10⅝
35⅜	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	700	29½	28⅝	29½	29¼
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	420	70	70	70	..
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
20⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	30	18½	18½	18½	18½
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	21	20⅞	21	20¾
13½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	2300	12¾	11⅞	12¾	12⅛
2⅞	1½	..	Comwlth & So	1200	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
50	22	.6	Comwlth & S pf	500	25	24½	24½	24½
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	8	8	8	8
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	7	7	7	7
63¼	42¾	.4	Consol Gas	3200	44½	42¾	44⅛	43⅛
99	90	.5	Consol Gas pf	500	91	90¾	90¾	91
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	3
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	1700	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
100⅛	95¼	.8	Consol Oil pf	100	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	..
¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	600	½	⅜	½	½
4¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
45⅞	35¼	.2	Cont Can	2300	43	42¼	43	42⅛
17¼	10⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	11	10½	11	10¾
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1
6⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	700	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
58½	45⅜	.3	Corn Products	2500	53½	51½	53½	51½
145¾	117½	.7	Corn Prod pf	200	130½	130½	130½	..
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	27½	27	27½	27¼
3⅞	2⅜	..	Crosley Radio	500	2½	2¼	2¼	..
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	600	21	20¾	20¾	21
3½	1⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
30	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	21½	21½	21½	..
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
			—D—					
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	6000	54¼	52½	54½	53¼
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2000	22⅞	21¾	22⅜	22
71½	51¾	.4	Detroit Edison	500	54⅞	52	54⅞	54
19¼	17¼	1	Diamond Match	100	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18½
15¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	600	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅛
8	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	100	7	7	7	..
2¾	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	10000	35⅜	33⅞	35¾	34⅜
106	99⅞	.6	du Pont deb	400	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	100⅞
			—E—					
61⅜	50⅛	.3	Eastman Kodak	200	56	54¼	56	55½
6	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4	4	4	..
20⅞	11⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	600	12⅜	11¼	12⅜	11½
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅞	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	4¼	4	4¼	4
20½	8⅝	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	9	8¾	8⅞	9
18¾	7	2	El Pw&L 6%pf	500	8	7¾	8	8
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	24½	24	24½	24
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	100	7	7	7	7½
6¼	4	..	Erie RR	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
			—F—					
15½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	11½	11½	11½	..
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2	2	2	2
18⅜	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	11	10½	11	11½
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	1000	10	9½	9½	10
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	48⅛	48¼	48⅝	..
21	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18	17¼	17¼	..
2½	1¼	..	Fox Film A	1300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
26⅜	16⅛	‡	Freeport Texas	400	22⅛	21⅞	22	21¼
			—G—					
9	6½	..	Gamewell	30	7	7	7	..
4¾	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	18½	17¾	18½	18½
7⅞	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
16	13	.2	Gen Baking	400	14½	14⅜	14⅝	14½
12	6⅝	..	Gen Cable pf	50	8½	8½	8½	..
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	7500	13¾	13¼	13½	13½
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¾
28¾	21	.2	Gen Foods	3500	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	25
1½	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
42	35⅓	.3	Gen Mills	600	40½	40¼	40½	40⅜
98	92⅞	.6	Gen Mills pf	200	92½	92½	92½	..
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	100	12¼	11⅝	12¼	11⅞
5⅜	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	40	4	4	4	4⅛
3¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
1¼	⅜	..	Gen Realty	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
20¼	12⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	14½	14¼	14½	14⅜
75	62	5	Gillette S R pf	300	68	67¾	68	67
1⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
6⅛	3¾	..	Glidden	100	5	5	5	..
4¼	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	800	14½	14	14⅜	14⅛
6⅛	3	..	Goodrich	200	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
18⅜	9¼	..	Goodyear	3000	15	13⅞	15	13⅞
2½	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
21¾	15⅜	1	Grant (WT)	400	19	18½	19	18½
11¾	6¾	..	Great Nor pf	2000	9	8⅜	8⅞	8¾
7	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	300	5¼	5⅛	5½	5½
13⅜	7	..	Great West Sug	1700	13⅞	12	12⅞	11¾
94½	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	40	85½	85½	85½	..
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	600	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
			—H—					
6¾	6⅜	..	Hat Corp pf	20	6½	6½	6½	..
1¾	1½	..	Havana El pf	40	1½	1½	1½	1½
95½	87½	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	93
80	72⅛	5†	Hershey Choc pf	100	72½	72½	72½	..
170	145	9	Homestake Min	100	174	170	174	170
15⅜	11½	2½	Hudson & Man	500	12⅛	12¼	12¼	13
3½	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
			—I—					
21½	17	..	Ill Central pf	2500	13½	13	13½	12¾
38¾	31	4	Ill Central LL	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	35
38⅜	27⅜	2	Indus Rayon	100	31	31	31	..
31½	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	26	25½	26	25
3⅞	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4½	2¼	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7½	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	1200	6⅜	5⅞	6	6⅜
1¾	¾	..	Int Agr Corp	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
97½	75⅝	.6	Int Business M	100	88¼	88½	88¼	87¼
6	3¼	..	Int Combus pf	100	4	4	4	..
25⅜	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	5000	23¾	21¾	23⅜	22⅛
9½	6¾	..	Int Nickel	800	8¼	8	8¼	8
84	72	7	Int Nickel pf	200	78½	78½	78½	79
1½	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1	1	1	1
2½	1⅜	..	Int Rys Cen Am	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	5¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	40	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5¾
18⅜	14¼	1½	Int Salt	1200	14½	13¾	14	14¾
18	9	..	Int Seiver	200	16⅝	15½	16⅝	15
40	24½	..	Int Silver pf	90	33	31	33	31½
8½	8½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1500	6⅝	6	6⅝	6

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 28	Last Mar. 27
2⅞	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	1½	1½	1½	1¾
			—J—					
23¾	12¼	..	Johns Manville	1000	16	15½	16	15½
80	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	10	44½	44½	44½	44
			—K—					
8⅜	6⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	7¼	7½	7½	7¾
14	8	..	Keith Al Orph pf	100	8	8	8	..
5	3½	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	4	4	4	4
11½	7⅛	..	Kennecott Cop	1700	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
10	6⅞	1	Kimberly Clark	200	7	6⅞	7	..
10¾	5½	1	Kresge	1600	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
19⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	1000	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
			—L—					
8	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
14⅞	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
47¾	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	40¼
18½	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	1200	11⅜	17¼	17½	17½
21½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	4000	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	10
58½	39¾	6½	Loews pf	100	38	38	38	38½
3½	1¾	..	Lorl Inc	200	2	2	2	2
27	19¼	.2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	24	23¾	24	23½
32⅝	21¼	..	Louisville & N	90	30⅜	28¾	30⅝	29
17½	14⅜	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
			—M—					
18⅛	13	2	McCall Corp	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
23⅜	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	1200	19⅜	19	19¼	19
47⅝	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	1400	52⅜	51½	52⅜	51½
23½	13½	1	Mack Trucks	700	20⅜	19¼	20⅜	18⅝
38¾	24½	2	May (RH) & Co	300	30¾	29⅞	30¾	30⅛
8⅝	5⅝	..

Financial: News and Comment

General Electric Defends Loans To Insull Companies

Important Customers of Concern Over Period of Forty Years

The Insull companies had been important customers of the General Electric Company for over a period of 40 years, according to the annual report of General Electric to stockholders.

This was in explanation of why General Electric loaned money to the Insull concerns. It also had been the practice of General Electric to lend money to other purchasers of electric equipment. The reports says in part:

"Early in December, 1931, Samuel Insull requested loans of $2,000,000 for some of his companies. Mr. Insull was at the head of companies that had been good customers of your company for 40 years, during which time their purchases of General Electric products had amounted to well over $100,000,000.

"Your company has, from time to time, made loans to other important customers. At the time the loans were made, the market value of the collateral was substantially in excess of the loans. At the end of the year the loans were included in assets at the market value of the collateral, which was approximately $313,000."

Increase in Shareholders

On Dec. 16, 1932, there were 181,-310 holders of common and special stock, compared with 150,073 on Dec. 18, 1931, and with 116,750 in 1930.

The report shows that in 1932 the company spent $5,747,432 on new manufacturing plant, and included in costs, depreciation amounting to $6,254,717. The net book value at which the plant was carried at the end of 1932 was $44,789,520.

Expenditures over the past 10 years for manufacturing plant and equipment totaled approximately $144,000,000, and during the same period approximately $162,000,000 was taken out of service or written off, leaving the net book value at the end of 1932 $18,000,000 less than it was 10 years earlier. During this period there was no increase in manufacturing floor area, which is approximately 25,000,000 square feet.

Income From Investments 4.4%

The income from investments in 1932 was 4.4 per cent of their average value, compared with 4.5 per cent return in 1931.

Canadian General Electric Company reported net profit for 1932 of $1,165,661, compared with $2,308,155 for 1931. Dividends of 7 per cent were paid on the preference stock and 8 per cent on the common stock.

International General Electric Company, which conducts all export and foreign business except in Canada, had a profit of $1,901,852 available for interest on capital advances and dividends, compared with $2,963,222 for 1931. Interest and dividends paid in 1932 amounted to $1,900,000, compared with $2,846,667 in 1931.

It is revealed in the report that the average number of General Electric employees during 1932 was 46,943, compared with 65,516 during 1931, and total earnings of these employees were $61,414,000, compared with $106,656,000.

The report which is for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net income of $14,404,110 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, the same as previously published, and is equal after dividends on the $10 par special stock, to 41 cents a share on 28,845,927 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with net income in 1931, or $40,956,996 or $1.33 a common share.

Unfilled Orders

The unfilled orders at the end of 1932 were $20,142,000 compared with $49,308,000 at the end of 1913, a decrease of 59 per cent.

Orders received during the year 1932 were $121,725,772, compared with $252,021,496 in the preceding year, a decrease of 52 per cent.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, last, including $116,108,017 cash and marketable securities, at lower of par or market, amounted to $179 888,465, and current liabilities were $16,579,-140. This compares with cash and marketable securities of $122,178,933, current assets of $219,086,510 and current liabilities of $28,482,788 at the close of 1931.

Profit and loss account of General Electric Company, for the year 1932, compares as follows:

	1932	1931
Net sales	$147,162,291	$263,275,255
Costs, exp & fed tax	137,277,528	226,025,310
Depreciation	6,254,718	8,859,062
Balance	3,630,045	28,390,883
Other income	11,088,411	12,999,346
Total income	14,718,456	41,390,229
Interest	314,346	433,233
Net income	14,404,110	40,956,996
Divs spcl stk	2,575,033	2,575,005
Com divs	15,864,157	46,150,257
Deficit	4,035,080	7,768,266
Prev surp	172,198,374	179,966,640
Surplus	168,163,294	172,198,374
Net prov for reval of Assoc cos, etc.	19,498,310	.....
Div pay in R C A com stk	26,440,264	.....
Tot surplus	122,224,720	172,198,374

Bangor & Aroostook Surplus

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports surplus after charges of $169,201 for February, compared with $149,949 in the like month of 1932 and with $205,928 in 1931. For the first two months of the year surplus after charges was $316,136, compared with $326,464 in the corresponding month a year ago, and $368,326 in the first two months of 1931.

Centrifugal Pipe Profit

Centrifugal Pipe Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, profit of $172,133 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., but before providing for depreciation to market value of investment securities or for amortization of patents, equivalent to 40 cents a share on 433,084 no par shares, compared with $323,395, or 74 cents a share, in 1931.

Firestone Dividend Reduced

AKRON, Ohio, March 28 (AP)—Reduction of the quarterly common stock dividend from 25 cents to 10 cents a share is announced by Harvey S. Firestone Sr., chairman of the board of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. The step was taken in order to conserve the company's cash position, he declared.

French Textile Firm Buys English Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A FRENCH firm of worsted manufacturers has acquired two spinning mills here with a view to developing its trade. The firm is removing its business from Roubaix, France, to Mossley, where it already owns two mills.

The newly added mills will employ approximately 400 operatives.

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week Ended March 25

TULSA, Okla., March 28 (AP)—Unrestrained flow from many wells in Oklahoma City and Texas continued to drive the national crude oil output up last week, increasing the daily average 83,157 barrels to 2,284,055 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Oklahoma production was 563,880 barrels a day, an increase from 456,-920 barrels last week. Oklahoma City production was reported up more than 100,000 barrels, from 148,440 last week to 250,745 barrels daily.

East Texas production dropped from 396,661 barrels to 395,715, reported, but increases in other pools boosted the State's output from 934,-443 barrels to 949,164 barrels a day.

California's sharp drop from 415,-000 barrels to 371,000 barrels a day, due to shutdowns caused by the earthquake, failed to stem the flood tide of production.

Kansas production increased from 115,880 barrels to 122,740 barrels; eastern pools were steady at 104,000 barrels; Rocky Mountain production decreased from 76,292 barrels to 75,-934 barrels a day.

New Haven Railroad February Deficit

New Haven Railroad reports for February a deficit after charges, before guarantees in separately operated properties, of $796,112, which compares with a surplus of $296,598 after similar charges in February, 1932.

For the first two months of 1933 there was a deficit after charges of $1,489,393, before guarantees, comparing with a surplus of $354,349 after similar charges in the first two months of 1932.

Notwithstanding a decrease in gross revenues of $1,829,556 in February compared with the corresponding month last year, net railway operating income decreased only $932,689. For the two months, gross revenues were $10,171,841, a decrease of $3,590,364 from the like period last year. Net railway operating income was $597,719, a decrease of $1,-500,201.

Big Flow of Gold To Federal Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The deadline for the return of hoarded gold having expired at the close of business yesterday, the Federal Reserve banks now have a store of the precious metal worth $503,000,000 as a result.

Each of the 12 Federal Reserve banks was under orders to dispatch to the Treasury here as quickly as possible the names of those who, during the last two years, had drawn out large sums of gold without returning it up until yesterday afternoon.

What action the Government will take toward the persons who do not return their gold has not been announced, but the Treasury is working on regulations which might allow publication of the names under the emergency bank law. These regulations are expected to define what the Government considers hoarding and lay down a rule by which the Department of Justice may prosecute hoarders.

Consolidated Textile Shows Deficit for 1932

Report of Consolidated Textile Corporation and Consolidated Selling Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows a loss of $593,236 after taxes, inventory adjustments and depreciation, but before interest.

After provision of $640,405 for interest accrued on bonds and notes, but not paid, net loss for the period was $1,233,639. This compares with a loss in 1931 of $540,027 after taxes and depreciation, and a net loss of $3,282,862 after unpaid interest and first preferred dividends on the 8 per cent Consolidated Selling Company stock and deduction of $2,034,694 excess of book value of plants sold during the year over sales value.

Beet Sugar Crop Smaller

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The United States Beet Sugar Association announces that upon a telegraphic survey of the industry it estimated beet sugar production in the United States at 100,000 tons less than last year. It attributed the anticipated decrease to lack of water in western irrigation districts and to the long period of low prices. It calculated a crop of slightly more than 1,250,000 short tons.

Rockne Receivers Appointed

WILMINGTON, Del., March 28—Harold S. Vance, Paul G. Hoffman and A. G. Bean, all of South Bend, Ind., who are receivers for Studebaker Corporation, and Charles M. Levis of Wilmington were appointed receivers in United States District Court for Rockne Corporation, controlled by Studebaker. Receivership bill was filed by Corcoran Brown Lamp Company of Ohio, a creditor in amount of $17,090. Rockne Corporation consented to the receivership.

Gorham Manufacturing Company

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared a special dividend of $1 a share out of surplus, payable March 31 to stock of record March 25. In January the directors deferred action on the dividend due March 1 and on March 24 decided to omit the payment because of lack of earnings, but distribution of the special dividend was authorized.

Crude Rubber Shipments Off

Cable advices to the Rubber Exchange of New York say that shipments of crude rubber from the Dutch East Indies in February totaled 15,949 tons, compared with 17,400 in January.

Farm Legislation Slows Up Buying Of Cotton Cloth

Traders Hesitate and Mills Cautious Until Relief Question Is Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 28—The uncertainties of the consequences of the pending farm relief legislation have caused a slowing up of demand for cotton goods.

Buyers are loathe to order material for delivery several weeks ahead, and mills are equally cautious in quoting prices for such forward deliveries.

Several of the large southern mills succeeded, during the buying flurry of the banking holiday, in procuring sufficient business to keep them fairly well occupied throughout the month of May, but many other mills were not so fortunate.

A number of mills find their unfilled orders approaching completion in the next week or two, and they are very susceptible to offers of business at concessions below the prevailing prices.

Held Up by Checks

While normal conditions prevail in most of the large centers there are numerous small centers, and some large ones, where merchants cannot get bank checks cleared for whom they consider perfectly solvent customers and they are reluctant to accept further orders until some of their frozen credits are thawed out.

Converters report very active and satisfactory sales of sheer, wash, finished fabrics of the medium and better qualities. They say if the volume of the first three days of last week could be maintained for three weeks their season's volume would compare well with other years.

There is considerable talk in cotton manufacturing circles of the prospects of applying the principles disclosed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Appalachian Coals Inc. case to the cotton industry. All previous attempts at concerted and coöperative agreements to eliminate the evils of unrestricted competition have been obstructed by the fear of criminal prosecution of the leaders. The recent decision of the Supreme Court appears to open the way to the formation of some practical but effective agreement to hold competition within less destructive bounds.

Print Cloths Decline

Print cloths led the movement toward lower prices with sales early in the week of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s at ⅛c below the previous quotation. Several good-sized orders were placed at these figures, and later other constructions were sold in fair volume at concessions. More and more mills accepted lower prices from day to day until at the week-end practically all constructions of print cloths were selling at ⅛-⅛c below the final prices of the previous week. These concessions did not induce any large buying and the total volume was only moderate.

Carded broadcloths also sold lower on a moderate volume of business. Combed broadcloths moved moderately at unchanged prices.

Sheetings moved in moderate volume and displayed a little greater stability. The previous rise of prices for these goods was based on conditions within the industry and therefore the recessions were limited to about ⅛c. The 31-inch 5.00-yard 48x48 sold at 2⅞-3c, the 36-inch of the same weight and count at 2⅞c.

Fine Goods More Active

In the fine and fancy goods division the activity was at a more moderate pace. Combed lawns suitable for the "organdie finish" continued to be the most popular constructions. Some southern mills, however, accepted orders for the 40-inch 9.00-yard 76x72s at 5¼c for future delivery, while eastern mills held the same construction at 5⅜c. Spot deliveries sold at 5½c. Sales were made in 1000-piece lots of the 40-inch 9.50-yard 72x68s at 5⅛c for future and 5¼c for spot delivery.

Organdies had a fair movement at 4⅛c southern and 4¼c eastern for the 39-inch 11.00-yard 68x56s. Combed pongees moved moderately at 7c for the 38-inch 6.25-yard 72x100s. Voiles moved in less volume at 3⅞c-4c for slack twist 60x52s.

Broader inquiry has developed for the rayon and cotton alpaca cloths. Dealers are encouraged to expect a more extensive use of these goods by the lining trade in the coming season.

Western Union Telegraph Assets Decline in 1932

Western Union Telegraph Company pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows current assets Dec. 31, including $4,932,582 cash and marketable securities, of $23,-875,602, and current liabilities of $12,-722,351, compared with cash and marketable securities of $6,384,365, current assets of $27,49,367 and current liabilities of $13,175,078 at the close of 1931.

Income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net loss of $842,595 after taxes, repreciation, interest, etc., the same as reported in preliminary statement. This compares with net of $5,974,449 or $5.71 a share on 1,045,280 shares in 1931.

Texon Oil & Land Income

Texon Oil & Land Company (Delaware) and Texon Oil & Land Company of Texas report for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net income, including $1,360,665 equity in current year's earnings of controlled companies not consolidated, of $1,580,866 after taxes, depletion, depreciation, inventory adjustments, etc. In the preceding year net, including $1,303,974 equity in earnings of controlled companies not consolidated, was $1,361,901. The issue is $936,038 no-par shares.

Michigan Steel Tube Products

DETROIT, March 28—Michigan Steel Tube Products Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $235,543 after charges, contrasted with a net loss of $114,113 in 1931.

Canadian General Electric

Net profit of Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, was $1,165,661 after taxes, charges and depreciation, comparing with $2,308,154 in 1931.

U. S. Smelting Has Unusual Record for Mining Concern

Increases Working Capital—Continues Dividends on Senior and Junior Stocks—Buys In Stock for Retirement—Record Gold Output in 1932

By G. R. ERICSON

Mining ventures have for the most part been considered of a rather hazardous nature, viewed from an investment standpoint, and hence funds seeking safety generally eschew this kind of activity. However, ample sums to finance it never seem to have been lacking in view of the large rewards that often accompany such speculative operations. There are some concerns of this nature, nevertheless, whose history has appeared to contradict the theory of excessive risk attached to mining, and one of them is United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company.

This company, which is the worlds largest primary silver producer, has a unique record. For 27 years without cessation, or since the organization in 1906, United States Smelting has paid the regular dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent and in 1932 surpassed all previous records for the production of gold, putting out roughly 350,600 ounces, valued at $7,246,000. Only in four of those 27 years did the company omit dividends on the common. Today its current assets exceed its current liabilities by $12,-500,000.

Considering the depressed condition of the metal markets last year, the results of operations in 1932, when the company earned net of approximately $2,000,000, is regarded by the management as gratifying. Production of silver exceeded that of 1931, approximating 25,000,000 ounces. Dividends of $1 a share on the common were maintained throughout the year, though they were not fully earned, but the excellent financial position fully justified such a procedure.

Capital Structure Improved

Properties owned or controlled by U. S. Smelting are widely diversified both in location and output. Its holdings are located in Utah, Nevada, California, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, Mexico and New Mexico. It mines coal in Utah, iron in New Mexico, and zinc and lead in Colorado and Utah. Gold dredging lands which furnished about half of the 1932 output, are owned at Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska, and gold and silver is produced in Colorado and Utah, as well as in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico. The Mexican properties which produce about 1,250,000 metric tons of ore a year are possibly the world's largest source of silver production.

In the last 10 years, net earnings have totaled over $34,000,000, of which about $17,000,000 have been paid on the preferred stock, leaving a similar amount available for common shareholders. Earnings reached a peak in 1929, when net of $4,818,866 was shown, or $5.32 a share, compared with $4,097,201 or $6.82 a common share in 1928. Net last year of $1,-995,232 was equal after preferred dividends to 62 cents a share on 537,382 shares of common, compared with common share earnings of $1.45 in 1931 and $3.26 in 1930.

The capital structure of the company has been much improved in recent years. In 1927 there was owed $2,400,000 of notes. These were paid off in 1928. The funded debt of $8,-000,000 was called for payment on May 1, 1929, the money being made available by the sale of common stock at $55 a share.

Working Capital Higher

The report for 1932 showed that of total current assets of $14,840,-000, cash consisted of $4,920,409 and U. S. securities $2,000,000, with unsold metals valued at $3,720,273, these being carried at lower of cost or market. Working capital was slightly larger than at the end of 1931 and exceeded the totals for either 1929 or 1928.

During last year the company purchased in the open market 28,128 shares of its common stock at an average cost of $13.73 a share and 17,102 shares of preferred stock at an average cost of $36.11 a share. Total shares purchased and held in the treasury on Dec. 31, 1932, after deducting 10,000 shares of common and 5000 of preferred used in payment for new property, amounted to 91,979 common and 17,602 preferred shares. These will be retired upon approval of stockholders.

The gold operations in 1932 were a bonanza, though the $7,246,000 output was not all profit, since cost to produce in Alaska, for instance, was $10 an ounce. Five dredges were operated all season, and output was best in years. Coal mined of 439,711 tons compared with 546,188 tons in 1931. Operations were conducted at capacity in the Mexican mines, with output about the same as in 1931. There was added to reserves slightly more than the ore extracted.

Net Results of Three Years

Except for gold, the decline in metal prices continued almost throughout the year, average prices being substantially under 1931. But because the company pursued a policy of selling a good part of production before it was mined, higher prices were realized than would otherwise have been the case. Hence, deductions from contingent reserves were not large, being only $183,617 in 1932. In 1931 they were $164,171, and in 1930, $298,092.

The following summary shows what the company has done in the last three years of slump conditions:

Total net profits for 3-year period	$15,816,495
Property reserves	7,616,848
Improvements and new property	3,381,730
Dividends to preferred and common shareholders	7,143,143
Co.'s stock purchased in open market	2,308,294
Net current assets increased	2,199,753

Dividends are being paid on the common at present of 25 cents quarterly. These are not being earned, though with only $537,382 needed annually to pay junior dividends and with net cash assets in the treasury of over $12,000,000, common shareholders are not unduly troubled.

Last week net earnings for the first two months of 1933 were published, showing that the preferred dividend requirements were covered with a balance left over of $5275. The agitation in Congress over the silver question has a distinct bearing on U. S. Smelting's outlook, with its huge silver production.

A Window in Wall Street

Who Will Be the First?

IT IS held here that negotiations will soon be opened with Canada for the negotiation of the first Roosevelt reciprocity agreement. Some say Soviet Russia, but they are in the minority.

* * *

Tariff Terminology

Most-Favored-Nation Treaty: Provides for the admission of the products of one party into the territory of the other party on the same basis accorded to the cost favored of third nations, safeguards being left out in the cold when tariff preferences are being distributed. There must be no playing favorites; what one gets, all must get—that is the theory. Capstone of the modern treaty system. Two forms: conditional and unconditional. Also several exceptions from application of either form.

Conditional Most-Favored-Nation Form: Best described by example. Say that A and B have signed a "conditional" most-favored-nation treaty. Then C comes along and signs a treaty with B, exchanging tariff concessions. Would A be automatically entitled to the privilege which B has given to C? Under conditional most-favored-nation treatment, not necessarily; A would have to give to B the same equivalent that C gave. Used by the United States prior to 1923.

Unconditional Most-Favored-Nation Form: No equivalent required in order that A should automatically enjoy the tariff favor that B has given to C. Policy followed by Great Britain, and adopted by the United States in 1923.

Exceptions from Most-Favored-Nation Treatment: A subject that has caused more legalistic argumentation between states than perhaps any other. Britain excepts from third parties tariff favors between mother country and dominions. The reason is that dominions stand in a special political relation with Britain. For somewhat the same reason the United States excepts Cuba. Diplomacy for last two or three years has been concerned with the question whether or not Germany and Italy can negotiate "exceptional" treaties in the Balkans.

Reciprocity: Particular tariff favors exchanged between two countries and not shared with third parties. Generally regarded as the opposite of most-favored-nation treatment.

* * *

The Roosevelt Model

It will be observed from the foregoing that the most-favored-nation system, conditional or unconditional, makes for security. It insures a free field and no favor. To no other policy has the United States been more firmly tethered throughout its entire history. President Roosevelt is loath to lose this advantage. But he would like also to gain the benefit of reciprocity with particular nations. Consequently the problem which the Roosevelt "brain trust" is now tackling is how to combine the two. One way is to try to extend the "exceptions." For instance a case could be made out to prove that territorial contiguity between Canada and the United States should allow of the negotiation of a reciprocal agreement within the frame of most-favored-nation commitments. Pan-European hopes are based upon a similar theory. So are the hopes of several South American nations for a Pan-American customs union.

Another theory upon which the Administration is working is that a tariff bargain between the United States and another nation with reference to particular commodities might be generalized under the most-favored-nation clause without destroying the value of the bargain. An illustration will make this clear. Let us take the example of a reciprocal agreement between the United States and Soviet Russia. Suppose that the crux of it is that lower-than-general duties are established in Soviet Russia on automobiles in return for lower-than-general duties in the United States on caviare. We are assuming that both commodities carry duties in the respective markets. It will be noticed that there is no mention of American before automobiles or Russian before caviare. But everybody knows that, in view of the dominant position held by the United States in the world automobile market, the advantage of a cut in the tariff on automobiles would accrue mainly to the United States. Similarly the reduction of the American duty on caviare would benefit Soviet Russia because practically all the world's caviare comes from that country. H. B. E.

Sears Roebuck Business Still Under Handicap

Return to Normal Retarded by General Conditions —Annual Meeting

Inability of many banks to reopen promptly throughout the country has retarded measurably the return of normal mail order business following the virtual collapse of this type of trade during the bank moratorium, it was asserted by Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who presided at the annual meeting of stockholders.

During the week of the moratorium, the principal mail order houses, Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward & Co., and the Chicago Mail Order House, suffered a drop of more than 50 per cent, General Wood stated to stockholders. Whether this business is definitely lost, or whether there will be opportunity to recoup some of it later in the year, he would not venture to prophesy.

Sears' retail business is practically back at normal at present, although in many districts, such as Atlantic City and in Louisiana, for instance, the failure of many banks to open has hindered the normal development of trade, General Wood said.

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Terms of the Sears Roebuck Company, mortgage repurchasing agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, have been modified, and the former has obtained relief from a contingent liability of approximately $30,000,000, President Robert E. Wood told stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday.

The 1932 Sears Roebuck report disclosed that the company had sold $30,116,425 mortgages receivable under a repurchase contract, mainly to the Metropolitan Company. The agreement, General Wood said, called for the substitution of non-delinquent mortgages for those becoming delinquent.

Woman Suggested As Telephone Director

NEW YORK, March 28—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Company were reëlected at the annual meeting of stockholders.

The number of votes cast at the meeting aggregated 10,658,561 shares.

Just before adjournment, a woman stockholder, addressing President Walter S. Gifford, asked if there was any particular opposition to having a woman on the board of directors. She suggested that a woman be placed in nomination at the next annual meeting. Mr. Gifford replied that it was an interesting suggestion.

In making her suggestion she called Mr. Gifford's attention to the fact that at least one-half of the company's stockholders are women.

There was no discussion of the question of dividends at the meeting, and no question was asked concerning dividends by any stockholder at the meeting.

Massachusetts to Issue Notes on $2,000,000 Loan

State Treasuder Hurley will receive bids in writing until 11 a. m., March 31 for $2,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts notes dated April 6 and due April 2, 1934, issued under the provisions of chapter 49 of the Acts of 1933.

Award of this loan is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. Interest payable at maturity on exact number of days on a 360-day year basis.

The act under which this loan is being made created an Emergency Finance Board to provide financial assistance to cities and towns against their tax titles.

Last week the State Treasurer borrowed $1,000,000 for this same purpose, consequently the loan to be sold Friday next will make $3,000,-000 borrowed under the act, which sets a limit of $10,000,000 to the amount that can be borrowed to carry out its provisions.

W. F. Hall Printing Co.

CHICAGO, March 28—W. F. Hall Printing Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net of $330,957 after charges and credit of $108,951 discount on bonds acquired for sinking funds, equivalent after 6 per cent preferred dividends to 74 cents a share (par $10) on 379,223 shares of common. For the year ended Jan. 31, 1932, including Art Color Printing Company, acquired during that year, net was $1,058,-308, or $2.49 a share on 400,000 common shares.

Gimbel Brothers' Deficit

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Gimbel Brothers, Inc., operators of three department stores in New York and one each in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee, had a net loss of $4,459,058 for the year ended Jan. 31. Net sales were $72,196,485, the total volume of sales showing a decrease of 26.31 per cent from the previous year. The balance sheet shows no bank indebtedness and current assets of $21,-705,543, including $6,702,898 in cash.

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, March 28—For the week ended March 18 Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output, excluding sales to other utilities, of 46,059,274 units, a decrease of 3,692,465 units, or 7.4 per cent, less than the total of 49,751,739 units reported last year. Gas output of 332,715,-300 cubic feet for the same week was 13 per cent less than the total reported last year, when a cold wave boosted house heating sales.

Building Contracts Lower

Contracts awarded for all classes of construction from March 1 through March 15 totaled $24,666,100 in 37 eastern states, says F. W. Dodge Corporation, compared with $54,038,400 a year before. February awards totaled $52,712,300, compared with $83,356,-000 for January and $68,945,800 for February, 1932. For elapsed months of 1933 contracts were $136,068,300, compared with $173,844,200 in the corresponding months of 1932.

Radio Tube Prices Cut

NEW YORK, March 28—R. C. A. Radiotron Company, Inc., and E. T. Cunningham, Inc., have made the following reduction in tube prices: Type 01A cut to 70 cents from 80; type 26 cut to 75 cents from 85; type 27 cut to 80 cents from $1.05; type 45 cut to 85 cents from $1.15; type 71 A cut to 85 cents from 95; and type 80 cut to 80 cents from 90 cents.

Discovery of New Leather Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Penna., March 28

A NEW leather, said by attachés of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research to be "the most outstanding scientific development" in the leather and shoe industrial field since Mr. Robert H. Foerderer made vici in the 1880's, has just been produced here by Mr. C. H. Geister, research fellow.

At a certain point in the vici method, according to Mr. Geister, a marked departure is taken from the usual treatment by impregnating the skin with an entirely new combination of materials. In this way, it is explained, the fibers are supported and lubricated, inhibiting their breaking down under wear.

Shoes fashioned from this new leather, its inventor holds, require no dressing, and a buffer and friction brush will bring out a finish of any desired brilliance. This is of particular interest to the manufacturer, but the customer will be interested in the permanence of its finish.

The heat of the foot, it is explained, gradually brings the impregnating materials to the surface of the leather, lubricating the grain, which can be highly polished by a slight rubbing.

Here are a few of the other qualities Mr. Geister has given to his new leather:

"It is more durable, practically scuff-proof, holds its shape, is soft and pliable, yet retains the advantage of kid in permitting the foot to breathe."

Globe & Rutgers Rehabilitation Plans Started

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—Plans for the rehabilitation of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, started here today under the sponsorship of the liquidation bureau of the State Insurance Department. They include the raising of capital to complete the divorce of the company from its affiliated concerns so that they may not be affected by the financial position of the parent organization.

Meanwhile a special meeting of stockholders of Globe & Rutgers has been called for April 7, when it is proposed to change the designation of its managing board from directors to trustees.

The two companies whose independence is sought are the Stuyvesant Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. These are linked to Globe & Rutgers through stock ownership and reinsurance. Additional funds would be required to take these items back from Globe & Rutgers.

American Radiator 1932 Loss $5,990,986

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $5,-990,986 after interest, depreciation, depletion, foreign exchange loss, federal taxes, inventory price adjustments, reserve for losses in closed banks, idle plant expense, minority interest, etc., but before preferred dividends of subsidiary companies not owned. This compares with net before subsidiary preferred dividends of $200,646 in 1931.

Current assets Dec. 31, including $19,844,772 cash and $1,159,192 government and municipal bonds, were $50,988,891 after deducting foreign exchange valuation reserve of $1,-599,778, and current liabilities $6,-674,865. On Dec. 31, 1931, current assets, including $20,060,946 cash and $1,147,924 municipal and other bonds, were $64,113,432 after deducting foreign exchange valuation reserve of $1,298,247 and current liabilities $7,816,654.

Manufactures 41 P. C. Of February Export Total

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Finished manufactures were announced today by the Commerce Department to have composed 41.8 per cent of the nation's total of $99,438,000 of exports during February.

Crude materials were the bulk of imports during the month, totaling 25.2 per cent of the $83,803,000 total.

Webster and Atlas Bank

Through the passing of an act by the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives 100 years ago today, March 28, 1833, the bank which is today known as the Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston was established and empowered to engage in the banking business. This method of authorizing banks or other corporations to function was in accordance with the act concerning corporations adopted on March 8, 1833. The original act establishing the bank as the Atlas Bank was signed by Hon. W. B. Calhoun, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and B. T. Pickman, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and written in longhand, is still in good condition and retained in the vaults of the bank.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street near Fifth Ave.
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

33 East 60 Street
Betty Barclay
Restaurant Soda Bar
Luncheon 40-50-60-75c Dinner 1.00

Boston Banks In Relatively Good Position

Indications That Current Dividend Payments Will Be Maintained

Notwithstanding a pronounced tendency among New York and Chicago banks to reduce or omit quarterly dividends usually declared about this time, the possibility of similar action by Boston banks is remote for the simple reason that conditions here and the strength of the Boston banking situation do not call for drastic action.

Only three of the Boston banks which take quarterly dividend action have not yet voted on their April dividend payments. All three are scheduled to meet this week.

Several Boston institutions, notably the Merchants National, Second National, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust, New England Trust, National Rockland, State Stret Trust and Day Trust are still maintaining their regular rates. The Union Trust Company only a few months ago placed its stock on a dividend basis for the first time with "a payment of 50 cents."

The Boston banks as a whole have been conservatively managed. During 1932 12 Boston banks showed a net decline of only slightly more than 3 per cent, or from approximately $156,200,000 to approximately $151,200,000 in published figures of combined capital, surplus and undivided profits.

Of course, all the charge-offs against doubtful loans and security shrinkage have not been taken, but these can be made to run over a period of time.

The following compilation sets forth the present and former dividends, current market price and prevailing income return on Boston bank stocks for which there is a market. The Day Trust is omitted because its stock is closely held, and a fair current market price is not available:

	Form divid	Pres divid	Crnt mkt	Yld
Boston Safe Deposit	$16.00	$16.00	280	5.7%
First National	3.20	2.00	23	8.7%
Merchants National	16.00	16.00	275	6.0%
National Rockland	3.20	3.20	50	5.3%
National Shawmut	3.00	2.00	27	7.4%
New England Trust	30.00	30.00	400	7.5%
Second National	4.00	4.00	88	4.5%
State Street Trust	12.00	12.00	250	4.8%
Union Trust*		0.50	70	
United States Trust	1.00	0.50	6	8.3%
Webster & Atlas National	8.00	5.00	52	9.6%

*Only one dividend payment has been made. Consequently annual rate is not yet available.

General Asphalt Co. Net Loss Equal to $621,267

General Asphalt Company in its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931 (certified by independent auditor), shows consolidated net loss of $621,267 after depreciation, depletion, amortization, interest, etc., comparing with net loss of $20,064 in 1931.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, last, including $2,024,271 cash, amounted to $5,242,147 and current liabilities were $719,334. This compares with cash of $2,433,815, current assets of $5,857,669 and current liabilities of $623,837 at close of the preceding year.

New National Bank Of Detroit Is Very Active

DETROIT, March 28—The biggest day from the standpoint of the number of new accounts experienced so far by the new National Bank of Detroit was Monday, when 570 new accounts were opened. This compared with 562 on Friday, the first day, and 300 for the half-day Saturday.

Aggregate deposits at 3 p. m. Monday were $17,632,337, representing 1612 accounts. The total of $4,918,549 on Monday included a deposit of $1,000,000 by Ford Motor Company.

Market Street Railway

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28—Market Street Railway's February profit was $21,-215 after charges, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $28,636 in February, 1932. For the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, profit was $270,111 before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $648,622 in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company report for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows a net loss of $1,056,230 after charges, but before inventory adjustments, exchange adjustments, etc., compared with a net loss of $430,472 in 1931.

Amusements

PITTSBURGH
3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY

BOSTON
PLYMOUTH MAT. TODAY 2:15 TONIGHT at 8:30
LAST 5 DAYS Spec. Perf. Sat. A.M. at 11
THE PICCOLI
Variety! Music Hall! Comic Opera! Satire! Ballet! Circus! Song!
"Sleeping Beauty" and 23 Variety Acts at All Mats.
"Elixir of Love" and 23 Variety Acts at All Eves.
Eves. 50c to $2; Mats. Daily 50c to $1.50, Plus Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.
LE GALLIENNE'S Productions
NAZIMOVA in
CHERRY ORCHARD
Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights and Wed. Mat.
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights; Fri. and Sat. Mats.
Prices 50c to $2 (plus tax). Eves. 8:30. Mats 2:30.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d Street

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents Sidney Howard's
ALIEN CORN
Belasco Theater

Progress In Education

Enjoying the Children

The Making of a United Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are parents who train their children conscientiously, educate them, pay strictest attention to their physical care, scrutinize their schools and companions, plan long and earnestly for their future, but forget to enjoy them. They find no pleasant tang in the fresh viewpoint of youth, and the amusing episodes, the bits of incidental drama.

The wiser parents are those who have allowed their joy in the children to shine through all their contacts with them. With such an atmosphere in the home it is easy and natural for the children to delight more and more in bringing joy to their parents.

Made It an Occasion

In one home where hardships were met only as a challenge to better achievement, every day brought added happiness to the parents of the three children. The slightest event was made an occasion for enjoyment. It took very little effort and time to arrange a celebration in which everyone had a part. If one of the boys came home with high marks on his report card, there was an especially good dinner with his favorite dessert, and a friend in to share it. If the little daughter had to stay in the house because of inclement weather, the boys arranged surprises for her. Had mother invited company for Sunday dinner? Then all three children made place-cards, arranged a centerpiece for the table and helped in all possible ways.

Were Dad and Mother going to town on Saturday afternoon? What fun for everybody! The children put their heads together, looking very wise and secretive. It was such a fine chance to clean up the cellar or the yard, to paint a chair or mend some furniture and then have the simple supper all ready when the parents came back. Dad and Mother had a little secret to themselves at the same time, and came home with a bulging bag of inexpensive treasures that caused delight and laughter all over the house.

A Cherry Festival

There were cherry trees in the big yard and each year brought a cherry celebration. The boys and Dad picked the fruit, with sister holding the basket. Then the three children stoned the cherries and mother put them into delicious pies. There was always an extra turnover for Dad's lunch next day, a pretty little pie to give a neighbor, and of course a tiny cherry pie for sister's doll family. The boys were allowed to cut the pies at the table, with no restrictions as to the size of the pieces as long as everyone was well served.

Meals in that house were a wholesome affair because of the fun they had in being together.

"I knew you were not through dinner yet," said a friend who arrived early one evening, "because I heard you all laughing."

Any little necessary advice or training in table etiquette was imparted before or afterward; mealtimes were given over to enjoyment because it was one of the occasions when all the family were together.

As the children grow older they brought home their friends because Dad and Mother enjoyed them so much. There were club meetings and orchestra practice, Scout groups and parties, with Dad always willing to help out if he was needed, and Mother ready with all kinds of good ideas and surprises. The young folks also formed the habit of telling their parents about their outside activities because Mother and Dad liked to go to meetings and musicals, lectures and school programs in which the children were concerned.

A Regular Family

There were days when things seemed to go wrong, and times when the children or the parents made mistakes. These times were not taken too seriously because they seemed of little moment compared to the general atmosphere of trust and good will. Most mistakes were soon remedied or forgotten.

In another family where there were two girls, the daily enjoyment of their growth and progress made ordinary family life into something rare and splendid. Whether the youngest consulted her mother about the stone-age implements she was making in the back yard, or the oldest girl gave a concert in the living room, every incident held possibilities for a good time. International relations were discussed through a cooking lesson, and warm and lengthy debates in which each one joined enthusiastically, accompanied the clearing up process after dinner.

Groups of children were entertained on the back porch because the younger daughter always urged, "Come over to my house and we'll have a good time." Boys and girls of all ages were in and out of the house, talking, laughing, questioning and listening; all a part of the vivid, rich family life that flowed strongly and serenely through the varied days. No question from the young people was too trivial to be carefully considered, and, on the other hand, no subject was too serious or too unusual to be frankly, tolerantly, and wholesomely discussed. Parents and children met on a common ground of confidence and joy in each other.

With a Bang

"Mother, do you want a fire in the fireplace tonight?" asked the college son in another family, one winter evening.

"Oh yes, build one of your perfect pyramid fires and we'll toast marshmallows," said the mother eagerly. "Then we'll put out the lights and each one of the family shall tell a story."

"I sure do like the way you enjoy everything I suggest," said the son laughingly as he got to work. "Some people leave one wondering if they really want a thing or are merely being polite, but your enjoyment comes right out with a bang!"

"Oh, mother, I can hardly wait until vacation comes," said a high school girl one day. "I have so many plans for this summer. You and I are going to have such fun doing things together. Let's paint the walls of the attic and fix up some of the old furniture. I think we can make a pretty guest room out of it. Some of the girls say they don't know what to do in vacation time. They say there isn't any fun in staying at home, but the days aren't long enough for me."

This mother, who was equal to creating a pie or a poem, who could skillfully make a dress or prepare a paper for the Woman's Club, entered enthusiastically as usual into her daughter's summer plans. She had always enjoyed the girl's activities from the days of mud pies to those of chemistry problems, and as a result, she had become a trusted friend and companion to her daughter.

True Appreciation

In another family the daughter, who had been given an education in music, was often asked to play for her parents.

"May we have a concert tonight?" the father would say as he relaxed in a big chair by the fire.

"Play some of your Schubert and Beethoven," the mother would add as she sat looking dreamily into the flames. "It is a dream come true to think that you can play the music I have always loved."

The young girl, pleased and proud at her parents' appreciation, sometimes played for an hour or more, while firelight and friendliness and music became merged into moments that were more precious than rubies or gold, or perhaps, that held such gold in themselves that they would continue shining and undimmed through the coming years.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

First Steps in the Construction of Something in Which They Can All Take an Active Interest. This Is in a Chicago School, Where Character Building Is Put Above the Regular Studies.

Advertising—and You

XI—A Direct Message to Mr. and Mrs. Consumer

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS
Advertising Writer and Executive

THE advertisement is the advertiser's message to you. He cannot, however, address you by name or deliver it to you personally, except in certain forms of circular or "direct mail" advertising. How, then, does he "hail you" and let you know he has a message for you?

Suppose you are looking over the newspaper, or pursuing a story through the pages of a magazine. Your eye falls upon the picture of a golfer gazing admiringly at his new "putter" or upon a headline describing a rose of a new species. If your hobby is golfing or gardening, the effect is almost as compelling as if your name were printed in the advertisement. That advertisement is, in effect, addressed to you because it is addressed to one of your interests.

If you are a parent, the "point of contact" may be the "closeup" of a winsome baby. What motorist's attention is not arrested by the picture of a smart-looking roadster outlined against the horizon? What "home maker" can resist a glance at the "gorgeous" cake so realistically pictured and the recipe so conveniently close by?

By the illustration or headline, or both; the advertisement says, "Read me! I have a message for you." Quickly it strives to turn your attention into interest for the product by "tying up" the product with one of your interests. The next step is to create acceptance, desire or conviction, sometimes by giving reasons, often by arousing some emotion. If action is desired, the advertisement finally attempts to secure it by telling you what to do and making it as easy as possible for you to do it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Arresting Note in Any 100 Per Cent Efficient Advertisement, Translated, Would Read Like This.

Though he strives earnestly to call your attention to what he has to say, the advertiser is at a disadvantage. He does not know you, your personal tastes and interests, whether you like "jazz" or symphony music, ping pong or polo. Being obliged to generalize, he makes his appeal to those interests or desires which in his opinion are common to most potential buyers of his product.

Many advertisers believe that it is easier to get people to feel than to think and have become adept at pursuing this line of approach. In many cases, it is true, the buying motive may be emotional. Furthermore, it is not necessary for advertising to be limited to a bald recital of facts to be sound and true. Some leeway for imagination is often desirable.

All emotions, however, are not on the same plane. Much advertising seeks to make capital of so-called instincts or impulses which many people strive to master rather than to obey. In a current list of 24 possible advertising appeals appear such undesirable qualities as fear, revenge, envy, pride. The same list includes devotion, gratitude, harmony. It may not be fair, however, to condemn advertising for failing to discriminate between positive and negative emotions so long as confusion regarding them seems present in much human thinking.

Much more discerning is the observer who records the "five loves that cause a man to buy—love of life, love of offspring, love of wife, love of home, love of country." As readers resist any appeal to unsound motives, not only in advertising but in all their actions, they will find vulgar and sensational advertising making less and less appeal to them individually, and will further contribute to the gradual elevation of all advertising appeals.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Addressed to You Because It Is Addressed to One of Your Interests.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"THE LITERATURE OF BUSINESS."

Reasons for a Local Teachers' Association

The New Bedford (Mass.) Teachers' Association offers the following reasons why the teachers of every community should maintain a local association:

Such an association is the only means of bringing all teachers of all grades and subjects together for social and professional contacts.

It promotes a spirit of fellowship and common aims among the teachers of all grades and subjects.

It increases the prestige of teachers in their communities.

It provides the strongest way for teachers to exert a helpful influence on all school problems.

It affords a medium for coöperating in beneficial community activities and projects.

It assists in maintaining and improving professional ethics and standards.

Today almost every vocation of importance is organized to carry out its aims, and those who engage in it are expected to share in the support as well as the benefits of such coöperation. We owe it to our pupils, to the public, and to ourselves to maintain local, state, and national associations.

Scheduling of Gang Athletics

Dealing With the Boy in Respect to His Chums

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

HOW is the best way to deal with a so-called bad boy? Should the boy be dealt with entirely and solely as an individual, or should his shortcomings be considered a family and hereditary offense? Or should the gang that he chums with and the neighborhood which he lives in be the starting point.

Several very quiet experiments are going on in Chicago as the result of studies made of delinquency for the Wickersham Crime Commission by Dr. Clifford Shaw and Dr. Henry McKay, both of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research.

"We are convinced from our studies," said Dr. Shaw, "that neighborhoods in large cities, especially where they are located in deteriorating districts, are largely responsible for the petty crimes of boys. Our studies in Philadelphia, Richmond, Chicago, Cleveland, Birmingham, Denver, and Seattle all point in that direction.

A Neighborhood Product

"In localities fringing the business district, which are no longer good residential sections, where houses are much run down, is found most of our delinquency among boys. Or in neighborhoods bordering on factories and industry, such as are found in Chicago near the steel mills or the stockyards, the rate of delinquency is high."

Boys move in gangs in these neighborhoods. Little chums hanging about the alleys together, watching chances to snatch purses, or steal baggage from passing tourists, or taking pennies from newsstands, have no better way to fill in their leisure time. Some of these boys get into the juvenile court, and perhaps are put on probation. Then what happens? The probation officer calls and inquires how Johnny is getting along. If he is not doing very well perhaps he gets a good scolding, but only a few calls are made and Johnny, treated as an individual apart from his little gang, is not greatly improved.

The new experiment, on the other hand, deals with Johnny as a part of his gang. He is really part and parcel of this little group and if the gang as a whole can be given something constructive to do, it will no doubt help Johnny. The Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research sends trained workers for boys right into the neighborhood. These workers find out where the gangs have their meeting places, get the confidence of the boys, invite them to form a basketball team or ping-pong tournament or other athletic sports.

In short, all of the leisure time of the boy is scheduled so that he has no time for the old petty doings. In one neighborhood contact was made with some 300 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 found playing in the streets. Today these young people have their time filled with something constructive to do. On Monday, for instance, Harry may be playing basketball, Tuesday evening attending a class at the settlement house, Wednesday he knows that the director at the park playground is expecting him to do some handcraft work, and so on.

Gangs Become Teams

Twenty gangs were found in one neighborhood covering a territory of about one-half a square mile. "Red Bullets," "Blackhawks," "Tigers," "South Side Rangers," were some of the names the boys had given themselves. Today these names represent teams entering athletic tournaments of the neighborhood. Instead of just one good basketball team composed of the cream of the players going to another part of the city to play off a championship, as has been done in the past, now all the boys play basketball, making many teams competing against each other. This makes the boys participants, rather than spectators. Accounts of the progress of the games is written up in the little local newspaper, and the whole neighborhood gets interested in this constructive way of spending leisure time.

Wherever it is possible the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research chooses leaders right from the neighborhood to work with the so-called gangs. They know the peculiarities of the community better than a new person coming in, and besides, Dr. Shaw said, they have some pride in the reputation of their own neighborhood and take more interest in bringing up the social standards.

In one neighborhood the institute has established its headquarters in a grade school building near a city playground. From this center the work radiates to other schools. It is a means of coöperating the different attempts of many social agencies in one community; always with the ultimate aim of helping the young people to occupy their leisure time constructively.

State-Wide Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

THE question of financing the public schools of the State is not limited to debate in the Legislature, but has become a state-wide topic of discussion and is leading to much-needed education on education.

Children who have always taken school for granted like rain and dew, are being taught in a practical way how schools are supported. When a child came home recently and announced that he might have to buy his own books and his father explained that he had been obliged to buy his own "Model Reader" and "Maury's Geography," the child learned a practical lesson in the development of free textbooks.

Leaves of paper that used to be as free as leaves from the maple tree are now something to be conserved and used on both sides. The glee that used to accompany the possibility of "no school" is now turned to something approaching anxiety.

In this city on Hallowe'en, an appeal was made to school children throughout the city that they should not add to the burden of parents in this time of stress by annoyance or destruction of property and the good results were very marked, showing that respect for property is resulting from the teaching of economy and conservation.

From quite a different angle comes the need of persuading the man who used to walk a mile and a half back in Wisconsin, "and barefoot at that," that school buses are not a luxury. Now that retrenchments are in order this barefoot boy of yesterday is the first to cry out against "hauling" children to school and, he adds, "giving them setting-up exercises after they get there."

Members of school boards and superintendents explain that here in the State of Washington transportation is not provided for children who live less than two miles from school; they also prove with figures that it is much cheaper to operate a bus than to maintain a district school. Complaint was made of children being transported from one of the new suburbs of this city when it was pointed out that the only alternative was to build a new school and supply teachers.

Pride in the high standards of the State's schools is the strongest appeal, and as voiced by Gov. Clarence D. Martin in a speech to the Legislature: "Of course this would mean the saving of millions of dollars in taxes but it would be the lowest form of false economy and a powerful blow to the pride of Washington—the repudiation of our debt to the past, the surrender of our spirit for the present and the denial of our obligation to the future."

By Houses and Teams

Student Self-Government in England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is spreading through the schools of England a movement for putting more responsibility on the children for their own government and corporate conduct. The "Mutual Service" method, which has been for some time tried out in Dorsetshire, under the official approval of the county education authority, is now being adopted in many other areas. Its aim is to train children in the fundamentals of citizenship and leadership by giving them some measure of teamwork and self-government in school.

Each class in the school is divided into teams; the teams of the same name in all classes form "houses." Each team in each class has a leader or captain, and the leader of each team in the senior class is the leader of the house. The house leaders hold a position which is second only to that of the staff. Houses choose their names, colors and mottoes, for use in connection with their shields and badges. Team leaders enter in a book daily the marks given to or deducted from their team or individuals in their team. Each Friday the house leaders enter the totals of marks which their team leaders have collected. At the same time, they discuss with team leaders particularly high or low marks in any subject, with a view to praise or stimulus for the house. At the commencement of each week, the leader of the house whose percentage is best reports to the head teacher, and the house is honored as follows:

It is cheered by the rest of the school.
Its leader marks up a "Place" on the Inter-House Competition Ladder.
Its shield is hung in a place of honor by the head teacher.

Marks are given for conduct, work, and games; therefore each scholar feels that all that he does is important. When he does well he feels proud of having helped his team; when he has not done his best, he feels selfish.

Esteemed for Their Work

Scholars who do what they feel is right, and those who work hard are thought as much of as those who do well in games.

A "place" is won by the house which gains the highest total of marks for conduct, work and games during the week. "Places" are also allotted by the head teacher for successes in examinations, matches, sports, shows of arts and crafts, etc. The house which at the end of the term (or half term) is the highest in the inter-house competition, is called the "top-house," and its teams are called "top-teams" during the following similar period. The "top-house" holds a trophy.

Each morning on arrival at school the pupils assemble in houses and teams and are mustered and inspected by their house leaders before separating to classrooms.

Sometimes rambles, sports, etc., are held by the houses, and this gives an opportunity for responsibility and control by the house leaders. The teachers are always on the lookout for opportunities to give authority to leaders, and their pupils are taught that leadership is an essential part of teamwork, and that practice is needed in it as in school subjects.

The pupils learn, also, now to give orders. This is practiced by groups standing in a circle; and pupils are not eligible for leadership until they qualify in giving orders properly.

The results achieved by the system are recognized by all who have practiced it or come into contact with it. In large numbers of schools it is producing a corporate spirit of service, which has a strong and beneficial effect not only upon conduct but upon all items upon the curriculum. After a short experience, leaders take great and unselfish interest in their duties and carry them out with efficiency, and reliability and zeal. Members work keenly and happily for the good of their teams, and therefore of themselves.

They "Play the Game"

They "play the game" by their schools, their teams and by one another and it becomes "the thing" to work hard. The teachers receive material help from the school-leaders and are thus freed from many trivial duties, which otherwise would interfere with their proper work of teaching.

One headmaster who has tried it for five years says that it does much for the children not only as regards standards gained in work and games, but also the pleasure and pride with which they attain them. But he places the value of the system much higher than the attainment of such immediate effects. It prepares the children to take their places in life more confidently.

Finally, the chairman of the Farmers' Union of Dorset (who has seen the system at work in many schools) testifies to the team spirit which children thus educated bring to their work on the farm and in industry.

Choice of Books Shows Students Social-Minded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IF THE tastes in literature of undergraduates at New York University may be accepted as representative of students at other colleges, the present crop of university students is becoming increasingly social-minded.

A list of the books which were in greatest demand by New York University students during the last semester reveals a decided trend to those volumes with social significance.

Mr. Nelson W. McCombs, librarian at the Washington Square Center of the university, believes the list is ample support of the contention that the college student of today is no less serious-minded than his predecessors.

Twelve of the most popular books, as compiled by Mr. McCombs, follows:

Lawes—"Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing."
Steffins—"Autobiography."
Trotzky—"A History of the Russian Revolution."
Chatfield-Taylor—"Molière," a biography.
Billoc—"Danton."
Werner—"Tammany Hall."
Gruening—"The Public Pays."
Chase—"Men and Machines."
Lewisohn—"Expression in America."
James—"The Drifting Cowboy."
Spengler—"The Decline of the West."

Further evidence of the social-mindedness of the undergraduates at New York University, Mr. McCombs disclosed, is the purchase of new books on social problems by groups of students as additions to the volumes in the library. The library, with its 181,603 volumes is not adequate for an institution as large as New York University and is finding itself particularly deficient in books on the social sciences and literature.

This deficiency has led to the acquisition of books for the library by the students themselves. In their selection of new books, according to Mr. McCombs, the students have shown a distinct interest in the Russian experiment, and books of a non-fiction technical nature on the social sciences.

IF Tales of Adventure Thrill You

Then listen to the romantic and fascinating story of how America's stagecoaches, covered wagons, automobiles and trains left a trail of civilization and prosperity across a wilderness. This epic of American transportation includes the story of the birth and growth of a nation up to the present time. Read it in the series to appear in The Christian Science Monitor from April 3-22 entitled

All Aboard, America!

At present, this great network of railroads, bus lines and air lines is met with multiple problems—problems which may affect the whole future of the country. The series will face and discuss frankly these problems which are of vital interest to business men, economists, statesmen, railroad officials and stockholders.

Don't miss these generously illustrated articles of the history of America in motion—articles containing stories as stirring as an Arabian Nights' tale. 18 articles for only 50 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor from April 3-22, during which the series "All Aboard, America!" will appear. I inclose 50 cents in payment.

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Entire charge if desired.
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Dorrance Chase In Third Round

Helen Germaine and Mrs. R. H. Morris Also Advance in U. S. Indoor Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 28—Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, Mass., Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Boston and Helen Germaine of New York advanced to the third round of singles play this morning in the twenty-sixth United States women's indoor tennis championship tournament being held at the Longwood Covered Courts.

Miss Chase, who is a graduate student at Simmons College, Boston, seeded No. 2 behind Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr. of Cambridge, the former Mianne Palfrey, won her match from Frances Goodyear of Buffalo, N. Y., 8—6, 6—1. Miss Goodyear played brilliantly against the higher ranked player in the first set, coming from behind when Miss Chase was leading at 4—2 to make the score 6—5 in her favor. Miss Chase was able to break through ervice and win her own to take the next three games. Miss Chase settled down in the second set to score a lead of 3—0. Miss Goodyear, who showed a willingness to run after most everything, prolonged the match by keeping the ball in play, but dropped the last three games of the second set.

Miss Germaine, who holds the United States women's public parks championship, won her match this morning from Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, 6—2, 6—4, while Mrs. Morris, the fourth seeded player, won from Mrs. J. L. Reese of Boston, 6—3, 7—5.

Two matches were played in women's doubles this morning. The former championship holders, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, won a 6—1, 6—3 victory over Mrs. John B. Pierce of Dedham and Mrs. John Cutter, Brookline. The other match went to Virginia Cross of Providence, R. I., and her partner, Mrs. Morris. They defeated Mrs. H. L. Payson Rowe and Mrs Kendall Preston, Brookline team, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d., North Andover, advanced Monday afternoon to the third round in singles through the default of Joanna O. Palfrey of Brookline, who met with a mishap on the court and was forced to withdraw. Miss Goodyear won her singles match yesterday from Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College freshman from Brookline, 6—2, 8—6.

Ottalie M. Gaertner of Brookline, former Boston University player, defeated a fellow townswoman, Mrs. William Martin, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, in the only three-set-match on the opening day of play. Miss Gaertner advanced to the third round.

Mrs. Crawford of Boston defeated Mary Whittemore of Boston and Dublin, N. H., in the first round. Miss Whittemore has played little or no tennis since last fall and was unable to take more than three games from Mrs. Crawford, who won at 6—1, 6—2.

Virginia Ellis of Brookline won her opening match in the second round from Harriet Baker of Brookline, who had played earlier in the day. The score: 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, defeated Mary Whittemore, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Frances Goodyear, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, 6—2, 8—6.

Second Round

Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, Mass., won from Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 5—3, default.

Ottalie M. Gaertner, Brookline, defeated Mrs. William Martin, Brookline, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Harriet Baker, Brookline, 6—4, 6—3.

Helen Germain, New York, defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Frances Goodyear, Buffalo, N. Y., 8—6, 6—1.

Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, defeated Mrs. John J. L. Reese, Boston, 6—3, 7—5.

Doubles—First Round

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. L. Payson Rowe, Brookline, and Mrs. Kendall Preston, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Sarah H. Palfrey and Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, defeated Mrs. John B. Pierce, Dedham, and Mrs. John Cutter, Brookline, 6—1, 6—3.

Victory Needed By Toronto Six Tonight

Tonight's result may just about settle the National Hockey League championship. If the Boston Bruins win, they will go to Toronto needing only one victory and Toronto Maple Leafs will need three straight. If the Maple Leafs win they will return to home ice with the series even at one game each.

Because of having won the first game, playing on home ice and having all players available, the Bruins are favored to win tonight. Toronto undoubtedly will strive mightily for this contest. Last minute reports indicated that the Leafs again will have to play without Ace Bailey and Red Horner. The other players were somewhat bruised during Saturday's game, but are in shape now.

Both Manager Smythe and Coach Irvin maintain that the Bruins were "lucky" to win Saturday and that the Leafs will win tonight; but their insistent claims have failed to shake the opinion that the Bruins should be favored. In the other playoff games tonight the Maroons journey to Detroit with a two-goal deficit to make up and Rangers invade Montreal with a three-goal lead against Canadiens.

Dartmouth Elects Chapman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 28—Charles J. Chapman '33 of Portland, Maine, was elected captain of the Dartmouth track team at a meeting of the lettermen held today. Chapman is a senior at Dartmouth, and he fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Calvin H. Milans '33 from college. The new Dartmouth leader is a hurdler, as well as an end on the varsity football team, and he has been a point winner for two years in his specialty.

Toronto and United States Tie

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The Toronto Nationals and a team representing the United States played to a 2-to-2 draw last night in a furious hockey match at the Streatham Ice Arena. J. B. Garrison put the Americans in the lead early in the first period but Clare McIntyre tied it up before the end of the frame. In the last period, Ding Palmer, United States star, put his team in front again only to have Johnny Herngzet tie the score five minutes before the final bell.

Buffalo and Chicago Bowlers Roll Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28—Columbus tenpin fans were treated to another classy exhibition of pinfelling in the American Bowling Congress tournament at the Coliseum here yesterday. Star pinsters from Buffalo and Chicago, scheduled on the late doubles and singles card, stepped out to live up to a few advance notices.

Leading the attack were Joseph Miller and Frank Caruana of Buffalo, With Miller crashing his hook ball into the set-ups for a 663 total and Caruana contributing 604, the Bison City entry vaulted into seventh place in the duo event with a 1267 total.

Not far behind was Peter Petersen and Herbert Freitag of Chicago. With Freitag scoring the high three-game series of the tournament—708, —and Petersen connecting with 550, the pair moved into eighth place with 1264. Freitag hit for 243, 189 and 276.

James Brown and William Heerman, another Chicago pair, crashed through to ninth place, Brown hitting the maples for a 596-mark while Herman spilled them for 661.

Only one change cropped up in the singles and all-events division. Bart Cook, who was a member of the American team which annexed the team championships in the international tourney at Stockholm four years ago, rolled into eighth place in the all-events division with 1874. He had a team total of 661, 657 doubles', and 603 singles' totals. Albert Sunday, Paterson, N. J., moved into eighth hole in the singles' class with a 668 total, made up of games of 221, 224 and 223.

Apawamis Club Pair Wins in Second Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 28—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, and Bayard W. Read, both representing the Apawamis Club, won their second round match in the metropolitan squash racquets mixed doubles championship at the Heights Casino yesterday, defeating the strong team of Mary Francis, Heights Casino, and William C. Hammond, Yale Club, in a four-game contest, 15—9, 10—15, 15—11, 15—10. Mrs. Lamme was especially brilliant, playing right up to her partner in vigorous style. Read was inclined to take matters easy in the middle games, but his partner stood up well and they finally pulled out the match.

Edwin H. Bigelow of the home club, who was responsible for the organization of the event, assayed to play in it also, with Mrs. Edgar H. Arnold of Greenwich Country Club as his partner, but was disposed of by a young pair from Heights Casino, Mrs. Ramon O. Williams and W. W. Holden, in straight games, 15—6, 15—11, 15—10. Bigelow was inclined to roam, and this was an advantage to the other team, who stuck closely to their positions, and came through with ease.

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Mixed Doubles Championship—Second Round

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Bayard W. Read, Apawamis Club, defeated Mary Francis, Heights Casino, and William C. Hammond, Yale Club, 15—9, 10—15, 15—11, 15—10.

Mrs. Ramon O. Williams and W. W. Holden, Heights Casino, defeated Edwin H. Bigelow, Heights Casino, and Mrs. Edgar H. Arnold, Greenwich Country Club, 15—6, 15—11, 15—10.

Mitchell's Goal Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28—Coach Bill Grant's Kansas City Pla-Mors captured the championship laurels of the American Hockey Association by upsetting the St. Louis Flyers, 1 to 0, here last night. With some 3500 fans forming the background for the deciding game of the play-off, Pete Mitchell, the Pla-Mors center, took Dunfield's pass and smashed the puck past the Flyer's goaler two minutes after the third period started. Ralph Rennie, Flyer defense man, had just stepped back on the ice when the winning goal converted the rink into a bedlam. It was quite appropriate that Mitchell won the championship for Kansas City as it was "Pete Mitchell night." It was his final appearance with Kansas City, he having been sold to Detroit of the National Hockey League. The victory was the third-straight for Kansas City after having lost to the Flyers, 3 to 0, in the first of the six-game series in St. Louis. This was the Pla-Mor's second-straight championship.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

March 27

St. Louis (A.) 3, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 11, Boston (N.) 5.
New York (A.) 16, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia (A.) 6, St. Louis (N.) 4.
Washington 6, Birmingham 4.
Chicago (A.) 2, Missions 2 (5 inns. rain).
Newark 3, House of David 2.
Columbus 8, Toronto 0.

Sheffield United Wins

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Sheffield United yesterday defeated Middlesbrough, 2 to 0, in a match of the First Division of the English Soccer League, while in the Second Division, West Ham United and Lincoln played to a scoreless draw. Halifax won from Leigh, 29 to 0, in an English Rugby League fixture, while Oldham lost to Wigan, 13 to 5, and Huddersfield defeated Widnes, 8 to 5.

Southwest Tank Marks Smashed

Texas Captures Swimming Championship With 79 Points

Southwest Conference Swimming Championship

	1st	2d	3d	4th	Pts.
Texas	8	6	5	6	79
South. Methodist	1	3	2	1	35
Texas A. & M.	1	1	2	1	16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, March 28—Every Southwest Conference swimming record was smashed here Saturday night as the strong University of Texas water team gathered 79 points to capture its second consecutive championship. The nearest rival was Southern Methodist University with 25 points. Only three colleges qualified men for the finals although five sent representatives.

Swimming as a Southwest Conference sport was established last year, and at the first meet all times were counted as records. Every mark set by the swimmers last year was broken.

Texas gained eight first places, and Texas A. & M. and Southern Methodist won one apiece. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. P. Watkins '34, Texas; J. S. Shuler Jr. '34, Southern Methodist, second; A. T. Tyree '35, Southern Methodist, third; J. O. Prowse '34, Texas, fourth. Time—25.5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. P. Watkins '34, Texas; E. O. Noel '35, Texas, second; F. I. Bruner '35, Texas, third; A. T. Tyree '35, Southern Methodist, fourth. Time—61.3.s

200-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. E. Simmons '35, Texas; C. G. Chappell Jr. '33, Southern Methodist, second; E. D. Noel '35, Texas, third; C. R. Hocott '35, Texas, fourth. Time—2m. 22.8s.

400-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. G. Chappell Jr. '33, Southern Methodist; E. D. Noel '35, Texas, second; Ernest McDaniel '34, Texas, third; C. R. Hocott '35, Texas, fourth. Time—5m. 24s.

100-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. S. Sinclair '35, Texas A. & M.; R. D. Ledbetter '33, Texas, second; R. R. Osborne '34, Texas A. & M., third; T. Bohn '34, Texas, fourth. Time—1m. 18.4s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by E. I. DuPre '35, Texas; Chester Nagel '33, Texas, second; Stuart Delgado '35, Texas, third; B. L. Austin '35, Texas, fourth. Time—1m. 2.2s.

75-Yard Individual Medley—Won by W. C. Lawton '33, Texas; H. C. Yantis '34, Texas, second; R. R. Osborne '34, Texas A. & M., third; Chester Nagel '33, Texas, fourth. Time—53.1s.

Fancy Diving—Won by L. C. Todd '35, Texas, 85 points; M. H. Pickett '35, Texas, 83 points, second; H. Gatrell '35, Texas, 82 points, third; C. W. Cox '35, Texas A. & M., 78 points, fourth.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Texas (E. I. DuPre '35, E. D. Ledbetter '33, J. O. Prowse '34); Texas A. & M., second; Southern Methodist, third. Time—3m. 33.6s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Texas (H. E. Simmons '35, F. I. Bruner '35, J. O. Prowse '34, L. P. Watkins '34); Southern Methodist, second. Time—4m. 33.2s.

Reds Nearly Tied By Late Eagle Rally

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	27	7	12	142	91	61
Providence	26	6	15	125	110	58
Boston	21	9	18	136	119	51
New Haven	16	5	26	100	133	37
Quebec	11	7	30	106	156	29

Result March 27

Providence 4, New Haven 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 (AP)—The Providence Reds defeated New Haven Eagles, 4 to 3, in the last scheduled game here last night. The game was played with an eye to avoiding mishap, but was interestingly full of fast skating and close shooting. Bob McCully led the Reds on a scoring rampage with two goals and an assist. For the first 35 minutes the Reds seemed to be on the way to a romp with a four-goal lead, but the Eagles scored once in the second period and twice in the third. The last two goals came in the last minute of the game. The summary:

Providence	New Haven
Murray, lw	rw, Jeremiah
Raymond, c	c, Keating
Rivers, rw	lw, Convey
Trapp, ld	rd, Pringle
McVicar, rd	ld, Speyer
Byrne, g	g, Roberts

Alternates—Taylor, Alexandre, Mondou, Lesieur, Vail, Hinsperger, McCully, Gaudreault for Providence; Picketts, Jackson, Paddon, Doran, King, Kinsella, Radley for New Haven.

Score—Providence 4, New Haven 3. Goals—McCully 2, Murray, Trapp for Providence; Convey, Keating, Doran for New Haven. Assists—McCully, Gaudreault, Murray for Providence. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods

Record Squad at Harvard

Sixty-four candidates reported to Head Coach E. L. Casey for spring football at Harvard University yesterday. It was the largest squad ever to report for spring practice at Harvard and there was some very promising material among the players. Among the varsity men of last year out were: Herman Gundlach Jr. '35, H. K. Wells '34, D. E. Peter '34, R. P. Waters Jr. '34, A. W. Sherman '34, W. A. Casey '34, P. J. Casale '35, A. J. Barrett '34 and E. J. Rogers '34. Two players who were most welcomed by the coaches were D. E. Kopans '34, regular tackle on the 1931 eleven, but ineligible last year, and Robert S. Brookings '2d '35, captain and star on the freshman eleven two years ago, but ineligible last fall. Spring practice will last four weeks.

Aston Villa Only Few Points Behind Leader

British Association Football Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	30	7	5	97	50	47
Sheffield Wed.	20	6	5	71	50	46
Aston Villa	19	6	8	78	57	44
Newcastle United	19	4	10	80	45	42
West Bromwich A.	17	6	10	69	56	40
Huddersfield Town	15	7	13	53	45	37
Derby County	12	12	8	64	52	36
Leeds United	12	12	9	51	48	36
Blackburn Rovers	13	9	13	75	85	35
Portsmouth	14	6	14	64	69	34
Sunderland	13	8	13	58	69	34
Everton	13	6	14	71	64	32
Sheffield Unit.	13	5	13	62	68	32
Birmingham	11	8	13	46	45	30
Liverpool	11	8	15	65	72	30
Manchester City	13	3	17	58	57	29
Bolton Wanderers	10	8	17	63	78	28
Blackpool	13	3	19	57	70	27
Middlesbrough	10	6	18	49	61	26
Wolverhampton W.	8	8	18	60	88	24
Chelsea	10	4	19	41	61	24
Leicester City	6	11	16	50	75	23

Second Division

Stoke City	20	6	8	61	29	46
Tottenham Hotsp.	18	9	6	86	44	45
Bury	17	8	10	72	50	42
Notts Forest	14	13	7	50	41	41
Fulham	15	9	9	68	57	39
Millwall Athletic	16	7	11	56	47	39
Notts County	15	9	10	60	53	39
Bradford City	14	8	12	58	45	36
Manchester Unit.	12	11	10	57	52	35
Swansea Town	16	3	16	42	47	35
Plymouth Argyle	14	6	14	55	56	34
Preston North E.	13	7	14	65	64	33
Port Vale	11	9	13	51	58	31
Southampton	13	5	16	46	53	31
Bradford	13	4	16	57	59	30
Grimsby Town	9	10	15	59	76	29
Oldham Athletic	11	6	17	47	69	28
Lincoln City	9	8	15	58	70	26
Burnley	8	10	15	55	68	26
West Ham United	9	8	16	62	78	26
Chesterfield	9	8	17	47	72	26
Charlton Athletic	9	6	18	49	72	24

Third Division—Northern Section

Hull City	19	7	7	78	37	45
Chester	19	6	8	76	47	44
Wrexham	19	5	8	92	47	43
Stockport County	15	10	9	76	47	40
Barrow	17	6	11	52	43	40
Walsall	15	7	12	62	52	37
Crewe Alexandra	17	2	16	68	70	36
Gateshead	14	7	12	62	54	35
Southport	15	5	13	60	52	35
Barnsley	15	5	13	79	71	35
Doncaster Rovers	12	11	8	56	60	35
Accrington St'n'y	13	8	13	68	64	34
Tranmere Rovers	11	7	14	54	57	29
Halifax Town	11	7	16	56	74	29
Hartlepools Unit.	12	5	17	71	96	29
Rotherham Unit'd	12	5	16	49	72	29
Mansfield Town	11	6	16	68	83	28
Carlisle United	10	7	16	56	54	27
York City	11	4	15	56	67	26
Rochdale	9	7	17	42	62	25
New Brighton	9	6	19	51	79	24
Darlington	9	5	19	55	79	23

Third Division—Southern Section

Norwich City	19	11	4	76	43	49
Exeter City	19	8	6	74	38	46
Brentford	20	6	6	68	37	46
Reading	17	10	5	88	51	44
Coventry City	17	3	14	93	65	37
Crystal Palace	14	8	13	63	57	36
Northampton Twn	14	7	13	68	48	35
Bristol Rovers	13	9	10	52	46	35
Brighton and Hove	15	5	12	50	52	35
Southend United	13	8	14	57	71	34
Gillingham	13	6	14	54	50	32
Torquay United	14	9	13	58	60	31
Watford	11	8	14	57	69	30
Bournemouth	9	12	14	51	71	30
Bristol City	10	9	13	69	71	29
Aldershot Town	11	6	15	51	60	28
Luton Town	9	9	13	57	59	27
Cardiff City	10	5	16	52	79	25
Clapton Orient	7	10	14	50	80	24
Swindon Town	8	7	16	53	89	23
Newport County	7	7	21	46	93	21

Scottish League—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	23	9	2	102	39	55
Motherwell	22	4	4	96	49	48
Heart of Midioth.	19	6	8	77	42	44
Celtic	18	7	9	71	39	43
Hamilton Acad.	18	5	11	86	69	41
Aberdeen	18	4	13	82	51	40
St. Johnstone	16	8	10	62	48	40
St. Mirren	16	4	13	66	54	36
Queen's Park	15	6	11	68	69	36
Partick Thistle	16	3	13	65	48	35
Falkirk	14	5	15	63	60	33
Clyde	14	3	16	63	70	31
Third Lanark	13	5	7	64	76	31
Kilmarnock	11	7	14	66	76	29
Dundee	9	9	15	51	68	27
Ayr United	11	4	20	51	90	26
Cowdenbeath	10	3	21	52	103	23
Airdrieonians	9	3	22	43	92	21
Greenock Morton	8	7	22	41	91	17
East Stirling	6	2	25	47	93	14

Second Division

Hibernian	27	3	3	92	25	57
Queen of the South	20	8	4	97	53	48
Dunfermline	19	6	6	90	42	44
Albion Rovers	19	2	11	77	51	40
Stenhousemuir	17	5	10	53	55	39
Raith Rovers	17	1	14	81	61	35
Alloa	14	6	12	61	45	34
St. Bernard	14	6	11	71	54	34
Dumbarton	14	5	12	65	61	33
King's Park	11	5	12	78	73	27
East Fife	13	4	14	78	65	30
Arbroath	12	7	14	61	60	30
Dundee United	12	4	17	61	68	28
Forfar Athletic	12	3	17	61	81	27
Brechin City	10	4	17	61	88	24
Leith Athletic	9	5	18	39	78	23
Montrose	8	5	19	40	81	21
Edinburgh City	4	4	24	38	123	12
Bo'ness	4	2	8	26	50	10
Armadale	1	2	2	14	27	4

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—Aston Villa crept within three points of The Arsenal, leader in the first division of the English Association Football League, Saturday by winning from Everton, 2 to 1, while the gunners were dropping a 2-to-1 decision to Newcastle United, and Sheffield Wednesday, the second-place team, was losing to Portsmouth, 3 to 0.

The surprising losing streak of The Arsenal, which has carried through several games, left the leaders with 47 points to 46 for The Wednesday and 44 for the Villans.

In the second division Stoke City continued its winning ways with a 3-to-1 victory over Southampton to maintain its place at the top of the heap. The second-place Tottenham Hotspurs remained in the running with a 3-to-2 victory over Lincoln City.

The Rangers added two more points to their already impressive total in the Scottish League, first division, Saturday by defeating St. Johnstone, 2 to 0. Motherwell and Hearts, second and third position teams, also won.

Motherwell won on its own grounds from Airdrieonians, 4 to 1, and Hearts treated its supporters to a 5-to-2 victory over Morton.

Huddersfield and Warrington will meet in the final of the English Rugby League Cup play at Wembley Stadium May 6. Huddersfield won its semifinal tilt Saturday from Leeds, 30 to 8, at Wakefield, and Warrington defeated St. Helen's 11 to 5, at Swinton.

Woonsocket Bowlers Take Duckpin Honors

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Woonsocket (R. I.) bowlers completely stole the show on the sixth day of the national duckpin bowling congress at the Morgan Recreation alleys here yesterday. The Woonsocket men usurped first, second and third places to date in the men's doubles, third in the men's singles and the first four positions in the men's all-events division.

The Vanassche brothers, Louis and Cyrtle, were the most impressive of the Woonsocket rollers. They teamed together for a doubles score of 785, the third best rolled in the history of the duckpin congress. This score was 66 pins better than the best previous score rolled here in the men's doubles.

The Woonsocket doubles teams of Joseph and Carpenter and Cook and Bentley took over second and third highs to date with scores of 723 and 719 respectively.

Russell Bentley of Woonsocket moved into third place in the singles with his score of 387. Louis Vanassche, who rolled 364 with his team, 368 in the singles and 398 in the doubles, jumped into first place in the all-events with a total of 1130. Russell Bentley, Iad Joseph and Tony Carpenter, all of Woonsocket, took over second, third and fourth places. There were no changes among leaders in the women's division.

Oxford and Cambridge Crews in 85th Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—This year's boat race between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, over the traditional grimy course of 4¼ miles between Putney and Mortlake, April 1, is the eighty-fifth contest in a 104-years-old series very closely connected with the development of amateur oarsmanship in Britain. History throws very little light upon the earliest days of rowing competition, and the oldest race of which continuous record has been kept is the famous annual watermen's race on the Thames River for a coat and badge presented by one Thomas Doggett, a comedian of renown, in 1715. Authentic results of this race exist from 1791, some 30 years before the mention can be traced of amateur racing.

Quite definitely, some of the boys at Westminster School and Eton College were enthusiastic "wet bobs" at the commencement of the nineteenth century, but enthusiasm for the sport did not reach the varsities until about 1820, when Oxford instituted intercollegiate racing of the "bumping" variety. Cambridge followed suit, established a University Boat Club, for the central organization of the pastime on the Cam in 1827—12 years before the Oxford Boat Club was founded—and in 1829 issued the challenge which brought the classic intervarsity race into existence.

Chinese Girls to Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 28—The first team of Chinese girl basketball players ever to tour the world will sail from Shanghai in the near future. They will compose the championship girls' team of China are students of the Liang Kiang Girls' School of this city, and their tour is being sponsored by Chinese here and overseas to encourage athletic sports for their countrywomen. The travel party will consist of a manager, a secretary, a coach and nine players, and the trip will take seven months. Before crossing the Pacific it has been arranged for the team to play at Manila, after which games have been scheduled for San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Boston, London, Marseilles and other cities. Uniforms for the girls have been provided not only for games but also for travel wear, the latter being specially designed Chinese costumes. Only at private parties will the girls be permitted to wear their personal dresses.

Five Yachts Selected

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 28—Selection has been made of the five Bermuda one-design racing yachts to meet the Long Island Sound Interclub craft here the second week in April. The local team will be made up of N. Bayard Dill's Cardinal, E. C. Gosling's Longtail, E. R. Williams's Flirt, Don Masters's Starling and B. G. H. Snowden's Cyric II. The one-design races will be followed a week later by the international series among the six-meter craft for the Prince of Wales Trophy.

Harvard Elects Sise

Herbert H. Sise '34 of Brookline has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity skiing team for next year.

Public Funds Urged For Pittsburgh Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 28—Application of federal, state and city funds to finance a major river-front improvement for Pittsburgh is favored by Mr. L. W. Monteverd, chairman of the city council's special committee to study the wharf project. The committee has gone on record indorsing a plan to provide improved harbor facilities, flood protection and two one-way traffic arteries along the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers.

The fundamental of the plan is construction of a two-level wall with the upper deck used chiefly for highways and the lower level devoted to river and wharf traffic. Declaring himself in favor of government aid for projects which are self-liquidating, Mr. Monteverd holds that "while the wharf improvement may not pay for itself directly, its effect on down-town real estate values must be considered."

Judge Turnbull Elected

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Judge Rupert B. Turnbull of Monrovia, Ala., was reelected national commodore of the National Outboard Association for the third successive year, it was announced at the completion of a mail vote today. Phelps Ingersoll, Middleton, Conn., was elected vice-commodore and P. A. Tanner, Waukegan, Ill., elected treasurer by the directors.

American Aviation Studied by Englishman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., March 28—Mr. Oliver E. Simmonds, formerly of the British Air Ministry and a co-designer of the world's fastest British super-marine flying machine, is here making a study of the American aviation and automotive industries. He will visit the Goodyear plant in Akron, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and the principal airplane factories.

Mr. Simmonds said the trend in English aviation is to revive many seaplane concepts in use in 1921 and adapt them to the land planes of 1933. He added that 12 years ago England practically scrapped her seaplane program, but is now realizing the loss. Mr. J. D. North, chief designer of the super-marine flying machines is now with Boulton and Paul at Norwich working on what is believed to be the fastest multi-motored airplane in the world. Mr. Simmonds said that the top speed would be 200 miles an hour. It is a biplane with two Bristol-Pegasus engines mounted in the top wing. It will have a 1000-mile range.

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(Continued)

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AGENT FOR WHITE-WAYS CYDRAX
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BUXTON ROAD
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Sugden's We invite you to inspect our display of choice gifts.
12 IMPERIAL ARCADE

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GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

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Phone 25377
Special Attention to Church Printing

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Private Notepaper and Cards printed at short notice.

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Tel. 21875

YORKSHIRE

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(Continued)

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PROVISION SPECIALISTS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
Tel.: 81241

Cabinet Work and Repairs
Joinery—Estimates
R. LUMLEY
23 VICTORIA ROAD HOLBECK, LEEDS

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(C. APPLEYARD)
Specialists in Hand Work
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ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
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21 WESTBOROUGH, 10 ABERDEEN WALK
J. Rs. Cafes at Scarborough and Filey

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Agents and stockists for
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London and Paris Experience
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E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agent, Coal and Coke Contractor
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YOU WILL LIKE the new Bear Brand Fully Fashioned Hosiery
3/11 to 8/11
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Special Holiday Perm., 10/6
GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
For Appointments Phone 24762
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We can do the sort you need
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Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

COCKAYNES Ltd.
ANGEL STREET
See our advertisement on another page

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52, KIRKGATE and 43 WESTGATE
BEEF AND PORK BUTCHERS
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CAFE AT 52, KIRKGATE
LUNCHES TEAS TEL. 2625

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Millinery, Knitwear, Gowns Furs Remodelled, etc.
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Let us fulfil your need in
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"BY TEST THE BEST"
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14-19 SOUTH BRIDGE
Branches throughout the City
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91 LOTHIAN ROAD
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Dunfermline Splint Coal 40/-
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Special prices for three tons and upwards
ANDREW STEWART
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For QUALITY-WEAR and HOME FURNISHINGS
RESTAURANT
TEA-ROOMS
Home-baked Delicacies.
Luncheons from noon to 2:30 p. m.
Tréron et Cie
254-290 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

WINNING'S Ltd.
BOTHWELL
Are Now Showing Exclusive Outfits at Most Economical Prices
Also 10% Discount
COME and have the pleasure of fitting on the lovely Coats, Gowns and Hats.
Smart Styles for Small Ladies and Matrons.
"Speciality Black Wear"
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Lunch and Tea Rooms
INGRAM STREET and 111 ST. VINCENT STREET
Light Refreshment Service, Economical, Varied, Rapid.
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Plants, Seeds, and Fertilisers
Ask for Garden Guide
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 ARGYLE STREET
(Under Central Station Bridge)
Tel. Central 288

PIANOS, WIRELESS GRAMOPHONES, RECORDS
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Gramophone records of hymns sung at Christian Science Services always in stock.
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342 SAUCHIEHALL ST. Tel. Douglas 1102
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683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
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Phone Douglas 1513 Please take Elevator

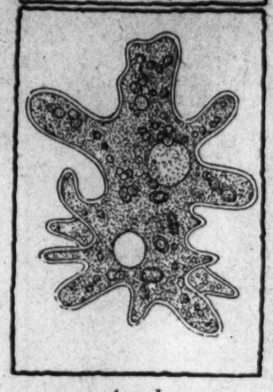
MILLINER and Gown Specialist
M. CLARK
148 Main Street, Rutherglen

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 3616

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features

All Nature



Amœba

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE amœba is a fresh-water, one-celled animal not more than one-hundredth of an inch in diameter. It cannot be seen by the naked eye, but under a microscope it appears as a tiny, colorless mass of animated jelly. It has no eyes, ears, nose, mouth, legs or other organs generally found in higher animals.

What appear to be "legs" are called by zoölogists "pseudopodia" or "false legs." These are merely bulges of the body proper by which the animal gains its food or moves forward by flowing into such a false leg and then advancing others in the direction it wishes to go.

How does it eat without a mouth? By "flowing" around its food (tiny, one-celled plants and other organisms). These solid bits of food form food vacuoles seen as dark patches which move around in the body until digestion is complete. The undigested matter is disposed of by merely leaving it behind and flowing away from it.

The largest dark patch is the nucleus. What appears to be a hole is really a space filled with clear fluid called a contractile vacuole, since its walls contract at regular intervals to allow water which has been taken in through the surface of the body, to flow out.

The animal grows until it reaches a diameter of roughly one-hundredth of an inch, and then it divides into two parts, each of which can move off under its own power; or else it draws in its false legs and becomes a sphere. Then the nucleus divides and forms upwards of 500 daughter nuclei, each of which surrounds itself with a cell wall and then breaks through the larger outer wall. These daughter cells are recognizable as amœbæ in about three weeks.

In Lighter Vein

Convenient Change

Movie Director: "The hero fell off the horse during the most important scene.

Friend: "Did it ruin the picture?"

Director: "No. We switched it into a comedy and it is making a hit."—*Pathfinder.*

Humorist

Visitor (at remote country hotel): "How do you manage when you want a bath?"

Landlord: "Ah—er—let oi think now."

From the Missus

"But you never hear of a man getting a finger wave, do you?"

"Sure; I get one every time I use the wrong fork at a party."

There's Experience For You!

"Have you had any experience with children?" asked the woman who was about to engage a nurse.

"Shure, Oi hov," said Norah smiling broadly. "Wasn't Oi wan meself wanst?"

Too Much Walking

"So you joined the army so as to 'see the world,' as the posters say? What made you leave?"

"They didn't tell me that I would have to do it on foot."—*Pathfinder.*

Naturally

A perfect retort came from that master wit, Alexandre Dumas, when, in answer to the question, "How do you grow old so gracefully?" he replied, "Madam, I give all my time to it."

Worth Knowing

THE TAPIOCA STARCH USED ANNUALLY ON U.S. POSTAGE WOULD MAKE A DESSERT FOR NEW YORK'S ENTIRE POPULATION
THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR WILL HAVE A 2,00-FOOT THERMOMETER
NY

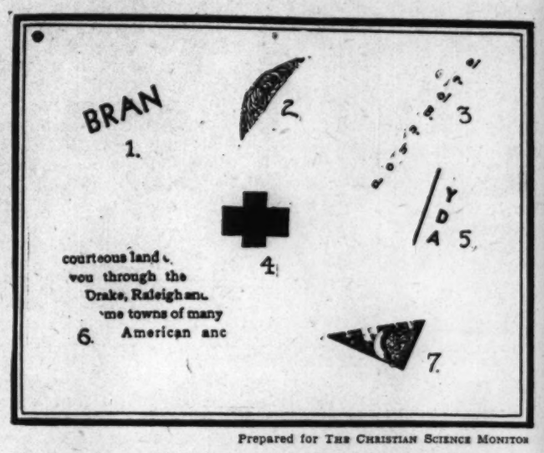
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

PUT on therefore gladness that hath always favour before God, and is acceptable unto Him, and delight thyself in it; for every man that is glad doeth the things that are good, and thinketh good thoughts, despising grief.
—WALTER PATER

Ad-O-Grams

No. 8



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 8." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

The Children's Corner

Curley Cue, Carpenter, Meets Miss Penelope Prune

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Curley Cue, the carpenter,
Had built another house,
And so he took a holiday
With Fido, his pet mouse.
"It is too late today,
You see,
To start another house,"
Said he.
"So home, I think, we'd
Better go
And spend the afternoon,
Fido."

So Curley Cue, the carpenter,
And Fido, his pet mouse,
Were both at home when somebody
Came knocking at his house.

"DID you hear a knock at the door, Fido?" said Curley Cue.

"Squeak," said Fido.

Mr. Cue put down the cold roast sweet potato he was eating, for he was very fond of this delicious edible, and went to the door. When he looked straight out he thought there was nobody there, and was quite surprised. But when he looked down he saw that there was a child looking up.

"Are you Mister Cue, the carpenter?" asked the small child.

"I am," said Mr. Cue.

"How delightful!" said the child. "I am Penelope Prune. My dear mother has sent me to ask if you can do some carpentering work for her. She says it is not a large job, but it needs a very good carpenter."

"I am that," said Mr. Cue modestly. "None better, and few half so good. Come right in by the fire, Miss Prune, and tell me all about it. May I offer you a cold roast sweet potato? And I hope you don't mind Fido. He's my pet mouse."

"How delightful!" said Penelope. "I love mice, Mr. Cue, and I am fond of cold roast sweet potatoes, though we seldom have them."

So Penelope Prune sat down in a big chair on one side of Mr. Cue's fireplace, with Fido on her knee and a cold roast sweet potato in her hand.

"You see, Mr. Cue," said Penelope, "we've just been given a cat. And whenever that cat wishes to go out or come into the house, my dear mother says it is very inconvenient to have to open the door. So my dear mother says wouldn't it be more convenient if the cat had a little door of her own that would open and shut when she went out or came in."

"I see what you mean, Miss Prune," said Mr. Cue, helping himself to another cold roast sweet potato. "It would have to have double hinges so it would open when she came in or went out. And it would have to have a spring on it so it would close when she had gone out or come in."

"Are You Mister Cue, the Carpenter?" Asked Penelope Prune.

"And the word 'cat' on it so she would know it was her door," said Penelope. "Can you come now, Mr. Cue?"

"As soon as I get my tools, and a bit of lumber," said Mr. Cue. "I've just finished one house, and I'll do this cat's door before I start on another house."

"How delightful! said Penelope Prune. "And how pleased my dear mother will be!"

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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The committee was told
to procede to England
while at the same time
work was scheduled for
them which would operate to keep them about
as busy as one could
well expect here on
side of the Atlantic.
Small wonder then that
they are wondering as
to what to do

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The growth of barter in trade will bring back inevitably the almost forgotten art of dickering.

Atlanta Constitution: During a recent period of unemployment we read a number of novels, but failed to find any new situations.

For the Scrapbook

Friendship Proverbs

A friend is better than money in the purse.—Dutch.

Familiar paths and old friends are the best.—German.

Friendships multiply joys and divide griefs.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

The hireling is gained by money, the true friend by an obliging behavior.—Chinese.

The best looking-glass is an old friend.—German.

The goods of friends are in common.—Pythagoras.

To a friend's house the road is never long.—Danish.

It is more disgraceful to suspect our friends than to be deceived by them.—French.

He never was a friend who ceased to be so for a slight cause.—Portuguese.

Friendship is love with understanding.—German.

He is no friend that eats his own by himself and mine with me.—Portuguese.

Friendship is a plant which one must often water.—German.

An untried friend is like an uncracked nut.—Russian.

Be blind to the failings of your friends but never to their vices.—Tacitus.

The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it.—Holmes.

To preserve a friend, three things are required: to honor him present, praise him absent, and assist him in his necessities.—Italian.

Do not allow the grass to grow on the road of friendship.

Unless you bear with the faults of a friend, you betray your own.

When a friend asketh, there is no tomorrow.—Spanish.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bryan, Texas

IN THESE days when there is a tendency to scrutinize the patriotism of some of our citizenry, an incident such as the following is especially heartening:

An Italian farmer residing in this vicinity brought two bills, a ten and a twenty, to a banker of Bryan, asking that they be exchanged for gold. Pressed for the reason, he explained that he wished to offer the gold to the President and to the country of his adoption, having heard that the Government was in need of that metal, and wishing to do all that he could to help.

It required no small amount of sympathetic understanding and tact to convince him that there was no situation which required this sacrifice on his part, but he was left in no doubt of the appreciation in which his attitude was held by all who knew of the undertaking.

It was later revealed that $30 represented substantially all of the man's monetary possessions. The action therefore revealed back of it, a love of country and a spirit of unselfish devotion to its interests which meant more to the individual, the community, and the country as a whole than the mere dollars and cents involved.

As he reluctantly turned away, more than one person reflected that here was a patriot indeed, and indulged the confident hope that he was the type of many another.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Can't (Inquirer, who asks if this word can be used in formal English) — Webster's calls it a "colloquial contraction for cannot." It is perfectly acceptable in ordinary conversation, in familiar letters, and in good writing in which conversation is quoted. But it should not be substituted for "cannot" in the literary style.

Daily (Mrs. R. G. F., who asks if it is *day'-ly* or *dale'-y—Day'-ly.*

Albeit (Mrs. R. G. F., who asks if it is two or three syllables)—Three, *aul-be'-it.* The following remarks are volunteered: This word is very aristocratic and is not comfortable when associating with the common herd. When we find it in ordinary writing, we are reminded of Fowler's escaped canary among the sparrows.

Hallowed (Mrs. R. G. F.) — Two syllables.

Sad (A. W., who submits this word as it is used in the familiar passage, "There sweeps a strain, Low, sad, and sweet . . .")—"Sad" in Middle English had a variety of meanings, among them: "serious," "discreet," "sober," "tired," "weary." The Welsh "sad" (which appears to have been borrowed from the Middle English) had the meaning of "firm," "steady," "discreet," "sober." According to Skeat, one of the oldest meanings of the word was "sated," as in Layamon, "sad of mine londe" ("sated of my land"); other contemporary meanings were: "satisfied," "fixed," "firm," "steadfast." In fact, the Low German ancestor of "sad" was *sade,* "rest, quiet," from *setten,* "to set or fix."

The modern English "sad" seems to have been derived from the early *sad,* taken as meaning "tired," "sorrowful."

Among Webster's definitions (obsolete) we find: "entire," "full," "complete," "sure," "certain," "faithful," "trustworthy," "righteous," "godly," "determined," "resolute," "wise," "prudent."

It is to be remembered that some of the sweetest music is written in minor key.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Nazis"—
is the abbreviation of National-sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei (National Socialistic German Workers' Party.)

Soundings—
made by Bartsch expedition, north of Puerto Rico, reveal a new Atlantic depth of 44,000 feet.

Only one American—
has won the Nobel prize for literature, Sinclair Lewis, in 1930.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INSIGHT

Behind the stern and pompous mien
In which they seem to joy
I see in all the sons of men
Just Mother's baby boy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Japan and the United States

MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA has come to the United States as a private citizen. He divested himself of his official title as the special representative of Japan to the League of Nations when the League Assembly handed down a decision condemnatory of Japan's action in Manchuria. But his rôle is still highly important. Nobody will be deluded into the belief that Mr. Matsuoka is bent only upon sight-seeing while on his way home to Japan. His visit is a mission, perhaps the most important that any Japanese has ever embarked upon in the United States.

What will be the subject of Mr. Matsuoka's talks with American statesmen? Clearly, it will be concerned with what the Lytton report calls the "realities" of the Far Eastern situation. For Japan this means Chinese chaos. It was Mr. Matsuoka's job to stress that condition at Geneva as excusing Japan's conduct. The League Assembly, however, considered that the warlike methods which Japan adopted in handling her Manchurian problem were the supreme realities. And they condemned the island kingdom accordingly. Judged from President Roosevelt's expressed attitude, the new Administration is not likely to be any more receptive of the other kind of realities than was the League Assembly.

This does not signify that Mr. Matsuoka's visit will only emphasize the chasm now separating Japan and the United States. The new Administration will undoubtedly welcome, as the American people as a whole will welcome, the opportunity of hearing Japan's point of view from a statesman who seems destined to become a powerful influence in his own country. For the opportunity is two-sided. Mr. Matsuoka will by the same token hear the American point of view, and this will be of service to him in any further office to which his Emperor cares to call him.

But the visit is more than welcome at this time for a reason which is of more immediate importance. The Manchurian troubles have created a particular issue between Japan and the United States. The Japanese see it focused upon the massing of the entire American fleet in Pacific waters. Every Japanese knows why the men-o'-war are there. They are there, not for reasons of economy, as Washington once announced, but for the reason which Secretary Swanson has given so bluntly, that is, the disturbed state of the Pacific.

Thus an ugly situation is openly acknowledged as brooding over the Pacific. It is the price that has been paid for the coöperative-noncoöperative association of the United States with world organization. If the United States had merged herself with world organization, this special issue between Tokyo and Washington would not exist. It would have been lost in a collective or world problem.

All who wish to see the Pacific live up to its name will put their whole weight in the direction of arresting the widening of the Japanese-American hiatus. Unfortunately, the temper of the Japanese is such that to try to talk to them at this time on any tolerable basis of agreement is as futile as to talk to a man in the heat of anger. But, as a first effort to find some understanding, the pacific purposes of the United States should be nailed to the mast. There are those who believe this can be done most clearly by dispersing the American fleet to its normal stations. There is no surer way of creating war than by anticipating it.

If there is any merit at all in the peace system, it is that moral force is the only substitute for physical force. To go from a war to end war to a war to establish peace would be a travesty of common sense, let alone of civilization. Some day Japan will feel the pressure of the moral force which has already been mobilized against her. And on the next occasion when the status of the Pacific comes up for review she will no doubt be more than willing to make the concessions that Mr. Matsuoka, with his knowledge of the Japanese temper, could not make at Geneva. That opportunity will be forced upon Japan at the latest when the naval ratios settled at the Washington conference of 1921 are due for reëxamination in 1935.

More Eyes for Aviation

AIRPLANES used to be called the "eyes of the army" before bombing became their most important function in warfare. But those "eyes" were so easily blinded by fog and bad weather that this arm of the service, even with pilots taking long chances under the duress of a campaign, was distinctly crippled.

With the coming of peace, aviation started on a far greater career as a commercial carrier. Improved airplanes were developed, lighted airways laid out, and notable yearly increases in traffic testified to the place aviation had in transportation.

But peace-time flying was still troubled by the fog and storm blindness of war-time flying. If aviation was to become a 100 per cent transportation service, it had to be able to fly accurately and safely along its regular routes, irrespective of weather conditions.

The development of the radio beam was one great step out of this limitation. It gave the pilot an invisible string to follow, his course being indicated by either signals on radio headphones or a vibrating reed instrument on his dash. A plane was relatively safe in the air even under stormy conditions with the radio beam, artificial horizons and other blind flying aids. The big problem was landing. Having arrived near the airport in a dense fog, how was the pilot to see the port, circle it properly for landing, come in at the right height over the edge in order to land within the field limits and finally be able to "set the ship down" accurately and with safety?

A few days ago a Department of Commerce pilot met these conditions with equipment developed by that valuable division of the United States Government. He flew 200 miles from College Park, Md., to Newark, N. J. "Dirty weather" completely blotted out the airport. The pilot radioed to the airport to turn on the three new radio aids which were to prove whether or not man had won over the blinding elements. They are called the runway localizer, boundary markers, and landing beam.

The pilot did not see the field until he had crossed its boundaries and was about to land, but as surely as though it had been clearly visible in daylight and fair weather, he circled the port. Looking at his instruments, he "saw" the boundary as he crossed it, likewise "saw" the direction of the runway, and getting onto the new "bent" beam slid down its intangible pathway to a perfect landing. Once again man had conquered.

With the elimination of blindness from the eyes of the air, the one obstacle to precision schedule commercial flying appears to have been overcome. With the rapid equipment of airports and planes with this apparatus, "flight postponed on account of weather" should become a quaint historical phrase. And those who favor constructive governmental research may certainly feel that their stand has been vindicated by the quiet, efficient manner in which this revolutionary development has been carried out.

A Lighted Lamp

TRUE courage transcends fortitude. The latter may be but the stiffening of the human will to endure. The former realizes "there's a divinity that shapes our ends," and sings as it soars above all appearances of defeat or disaster because its reliance is grounded on infinite Good.

Immediately following the recent earthquake in southern California the Star-News, Pasadena, Calif., contained a third of a page advertisement inserted by the First National Trust & Savings Bank of that city. The announcement solicited no business, published no figures. The copy read:

> And behold, the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still small voice,

to which are added the words of Abraham Lincoln:

> With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds.

That is all.

Volumes could be written and tell less. The example of these tried Californians gives new inspiration to communities less sorely tried; their undaunted faith is a lighted lamp to others who feel their paths are dark. Listening to the "still small voice," they not only face their own immediate problem with true courage, but with unselfed devotion pledge themselves to "finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds."

"Till the Last Fierce Stroke"

THE Oxford-Cambridge boat race and cricket match have been described as the two anchors of the universities in the heart of the English people. And on April 1 there will be a great public demonstration of the truth of this remark, so far as the annual rowing contest over the 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake is concerned.

Oxford has not won this classic battle of the Blues—the oldest of all British intervarsity clashes—since 1923, when a young American, W. P. Mellen, stroked the victorious crew; but what does the result matter to the vast majority of people who flock to the scene each year?

They are not connected with either seat of learning, most of these eager onlookers, and they know nothing about the intricate art of oarsmanship. To them, the performance and result are really immaterial, and the occasion is all that matters. If Oxford succeeds this year in putting a stop to its long sequence of defeats, very good; if Cambridge sets up a new record by winning for the tenth time in succession, very good. If the sun shines brightly and the wind along the towpath is not too searching, then that is the best and most important thing of all.

The boat race, as a race, is very easy to understand, which accounts for a great deal of its appeal. But the boat-race crowd is interesting for the very opposite reason. Why are the thousands there at all? They cannot follow the actual progress of the race, except by desultory messages from the radio or the fluctuations of a signal, and many of them leave the course without knowing who won; yet the fleeting glimpse they catch of the crews toiling in mid-river, possibly with several lengths of daylight between them, is reckoned a fitting reward for a crowded journey and a long wait.

It has been cynically asserted that the reason there are a million watchers (more or less) is because the boat race is a free show. That might be true if the show were more spectacular or of longer duration. No, there must be some other reason for the annual pilgrimage —something instinctive, perhaps, like the British love for boats and the sea.

Possibly this remarkable social phenomenon is due to the sincere admiration still felt, in an increasingly commercial age, for people who do things without reward. After all, it is rather a refreshing thought that these sixteen young giants (and the two little coxswains, more easily heard if less easily seen) consider it abundantly worth while, in the name of varsity, to endure for months the utmost rigors of training for a twenty-minute event which does not carry with its winning a cup, a medal, a prize of any sort, or (except in a few cases) any special distinction apart from the success of the crew as a crew.

So, in the words of R. C. Lehmann,

> Here's to the sturdy undismayed
> Eight men who are bound together
> By the faith of the slide and the flashing blade
> And the swing of the level feather:
> To the deeds they do and the toil they bear:
> To the dauntless mind and the will to dare:
> And the joyous spirit that makes them one
> Till the last fierce stroke of the race is done.

Boys, Girls and the Box Office

THE recently issued report of the Edinburgh Cinema Inquiry will not be ignored by anyone genuinely interested in the social effects of the film. This report is the result of close questioning of some 2000 children between the ages of 9 and 16 on the subject of their favorite films and film stars.

Knowledge such as is here made available is a valuable basis on which to build a foundation of better cinema entertainment. To a large, though not, perhaps, a preponderating extent, the quality of films produced depends on the taste of audiences. And the taste of the audiences of the future is more likely to be improved if children are given first-rate examples of the kind of talkie that they enjoy, than if an attempt is made to force on them films which, however intrinsically excellent they may be, are of a kind that makes little or no appeal to them. What, then, is the sort of film that children prefer?

According to the Edinburgh inquiries, the tastes of boys and girls are very similar. This similarity is more striking in connection with actors than with films, and with actresses than with actors. Janet Gaynor is the favorite actress of both boys and girls; then boys prefer Marie Dressler, and girls Constance Bennett; both agree in placing Jeannette MacDonald third. The boys put Laurel and Hardy at the top of the actors' list, while the girls rank them second, with Ronald Colman first. The boys' second choice is Jack Holt, and yet another comedian, Slim Summerville, occupies the third position. Comedies are the boys' favorite kind of film. They also like "westerns," mystery thrillers, and war pictures. The girls prefer mysteries and "westerns" to all others. Both boys and girls heartily dislike "love" films.

Here is a basis for action. A producer who wishes to do good work without taking undue box-office risks might do worse than ponder the result of the Edinburgh inquiry. For it is highly probable that the likings of youth are shared by many of their elders. Clean, exciting films of adventure and first-class comedies are obviously what a very large number of cinema-goers prefer to any other kind of film entertainment.

In connection with the fact that war pictures are enjoyed by boys, it may well be remembered that war pictures, like "Westfront," for example, can be made excellent propaganda for peace. Finally, in view of the popularity of Miss Gaynor, it seems clear that young people object not so much to "romantic" films in themselves as to the wild cabaret and party scenes in which this type of film so frequently indulges. Here is information that talkie producers should weigh well.

A White House Party

"NOW is the time for all good Presidents to come to the aid of the party," commanded little Miss "Sistie" Dall, granddaughter of Mr. Roosevelt, on Sunday, on arriving at the age of six. Whereupon the President of the United States promptly dropped the bridle of the donkey, temporarily leaving it to wander at its own sweet Democratic will while he played at Sistie's party.

There was a big cake with pink frosting, crowned by a half-dozen flaming candles, and the President of the United States popped the first cracker, with its colored paper cap inside which was the signal for Sistie's small guests to help her blow the lights out. Of course, grandfather is kind of used to letting off crackers. Just three weeks earlier he exploded one, you remember, and all the banks closed right up.

Sistie had lots of fun as hostess. She cut the cake. Of course, her mother, the President's daughter, gave the little hand a help with the big knife. Among the toys handed round were rabbits and horses, and ducks with yellow bills. Somehow or other the newspapers don't make any reference to it, so it must be a secret; there was to have been an elephant—but he lost his trunk last November and so he couldn't come.

The slick slippery floor of the East room made good sliding for members of the party still in the crawling stage. Following time-honored custom in all good American homes, ice cream and other refreshments were served and the President of the United States is reported to have said that a good time was had by all.

Editorial Notes

When the bank holiday and the electric current bills arrived simultaneously at Dighton, Kan., the situation was met by inviting patrons to call at the city clerk's office and have the bills marked "paid." The municipally owned plant had accumulated a surplus that made this gift possible. Thus Dighton probably is not only the first town to use the "electric dollar" in lieu of money, but also the first to have saved it up for a rainy day.

"In connection with the Sino-Japanese hostilities there is one great consolation," observes Punch of London. "So far neither side has claimed that they are doing it to make the world safe for democracy." And, happily, if it is "not war," it can hardly be called a war to end war.

Buy from a pessimist, sell to an optimist—thus a Boston dealer shares what he considers a nearly perfect rule for making money in real estate. In accurate balance that rule might prove truly transforming—a deal might leave three optimists behind.

Will Fascism Come to Britain?

Yes

By SIR OSWALD MOSLEY
Founder British Union of Fascists.

WILL Fascism come to Great Britain? My answer is "Yes." It will come, not only to Britain, but to all the great countries in turn as the hour of crisis approaches. That crisis is inevitable in the modern age, because we have reached the end of an epoch of civilization. In all countries, the old system comes to an end. The system of nineteenth-century individualism crumbles in ruins. Modern science and industrial technique are breaking it with hammer blows.

We Fascists believe that it rests in the hands of man to determine whether the new instruments of physical science shall destroy the world or shall be employed for building a greater civilization than we have ever known. If the new industrial system is to be constructive, instead of destructive, we must devise a new system of government to meet it.

The case of Fascism has no appeal to those who believe that the present depression is just part of a trade cycle which is familiar in previous experience. Those who believe that we can muddle out of the present crisis as we have muddled out of previous crises have no time for Fascism. They have no need for constructive policy, and will live on hope and the promises of the Old Gang of party politicians until the roof falls in on their heads.

On the other hand, there is no effective alternative to Fascism available to those who believe that the present depression will not pass away by the automatic processes of the past. We appeal to the modern mind, which has gripped the modern situation and has realized that natural science has brought a revolutionary change out of the range of all previous experience. Such a mental attitude must come in the end to Fascism.

We are faced with the problem that industry has greatly increased the power to produce goods, without any corresponding increase in the power to market the goods which industry is producing. Rationalization without an increase in the demand for goods displaces labor. The labor displaced adds to the unemployment problem, and reduces the purchasing power of the community. A reduction in purchasing power, at a time when more purchasing power is urgently required, violently aggravates the industrial problem. The present system is a vicious circle: rationalization, unemployment, lower purchasing power, more unemployment. Nearly everyone is agreed today on this broad diagnosis of the problem. The researches of the American technocrats in the technical and industrial field brought fresh evidence in support of it. Their conclusions, which they proceeded to advance as remedies, are far more open to doubt. Fascism, and Fascism alone, produces a complete and logical system to break the vicious circle of industrial disaster.

In brief, we divide industry into self-governing areas which we call corporations. Those corporations are controlled by representatives of employers, workers and consumers, operating under the general direction of corporative government. Their task is not merely to settle industrial disputes without recourse to the barbarous weapons of class war, such as lockout or strike. Their greater task is systematically to raise wages and salaries over the whole field of industry, as physical science and technique increase the power of industry to produce goods. In conjunction with finance, which is also brought within the corporate system, their task in fact is no less than to adjust consumption to production. The operation of the system is, of course, far more detailed and technical than can possibly be described in a brief article. Those who wish to study it in broader detail can obtain my book, "The Greater Britain," price 2s. 6d. (from 1, Great George Street, Westminster, London).

Under the corporate system, government will not be responsible for the conduct of industry, nor will it interfere at every turn with industry. The Fascist conception is that government should lay down the limits within which industry may operate, and that they shall be the welfare of the whole nation.

Within those limits, the individual may operate and may enrich himself, provided that his activity at the same time enriches the nation. On the other hand, profit-making at the expense of the nation and of the working class would be prevented. Every interest, whether of Right or Left, employers' federation, trade union, banking or professional, will be subordinated to the purpose of corporate government. No state within the state will be tolerated, nor any attempt by an interest to dominate the nation.

We seek to secure these ends by peaceful and constitutional means. On the other hand, we realize that the collapse of the present system might produce a different situation.

Fascism is the creed of the modern age, and is born in conditions of stress and of danger. We hope for peace, and we beg our countrymen to preserve peace by taking action in time. On the other hand, whatever danger arises, Fascism must be ready to meet it. We are determined that Britain shall live and shall again be great.

No

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

NO. FASCISM is unlikely to come to Great Britain for the same reason that Communism is unlikely to come. The former was a movement born of the fear of Communism, and flourishes only where the latter is strong. There are safety valves against both in Great Britain. Fascism proposes to cure like with like—the spirit of revolution by the spirit of another revolution—one form of violence by another form of violence—dictatorship by dictatorship—irresistible executive power by irresistible executive power. It would forestall a tyranny which attempts to enlist the sympathies of the proletariat by another tyranny resting upon the sympathies of the bourgeois. It cuts right through all endeavors to improve Great Britain by reform, and relies on the desperate remedy of scrapping institutions and starting afresh.

Fascists seek to blind our eyes to the essential character of their methods by pointing to the excellent things they would do if they were in power. In other words, they endeavor to commend Fascism to us by policies which might be promoted without Fascism. Sir Oswald Mosley and his associates are not alone in perceiving the perilous defects in modern democracy. I agree with him that those defects are real and dangerous, but I would endeavor to ascertain whether they are curable before I would lightly scrap the experiment of democracy and start a revolution to establish an oligarchy.

Much of the policy of the British Union of Fascists (some of which is to be found in the proposals of the British Independent Labor Party, and some in the Liberal Industrial Yellow Book) is admirable. It indicates plans for raising consumption power to the level of productive power, improving the standard of living, enlisting finance in the service of industry, making Protection scientific, and, in general, substituting a planned economic state for a lethargic and plan-less state. Excellent. But all this is not essentially Fascist. It is merely what the Fascists say they will do when they have smashed Parliament and remade the British Constitution. The Socialists have an equal right to say that *their* methods would lead to these results.

Fascism springs from disbelief in the possibility of reforming democracy, and the desire to anticipate the alternative of Communism. Its essence lies in the assertion of arbitrary authority. It cannot conceive of Parliament continuing to be anything but the effete instrument of the "Old Gang" of politicians who plan nothing and do nothing. Liberty is "the last entrenchment of obstruction." The distinction between legislature and executive is to disappear. "Government must have power to legislate by Order," says the Fascist Manifesto, though it considerately adds "subject to the power of Parliament to dismiss it by vote of censure." The language of the Fascists is the language of force. Theirs is the "steel creed of an iron age." Their discipline is to be that of an army. Their members are to "live like athletes," and it is one of their doctrines that "we shall certainly meet force with force."

The British people are eagerly awaiting a powerful leader who will face realities and plan the measures for dealing with a changing world. But the British Fascists are fronting an unreality, an impalpable enemy, starting from the false assumption that Communism is an imminent danger in Great Britain. It is not. Communism failed to make headway even under the favorable conditions of a general strike.

The British have an equal distrust of Communist violence and the counter-violence of Fascists. When the latter suggest the necessity of organizing to meet the force of the "red terror," they will find that the British public are more inclined to trust the job of keeping order to the police than to bands of political "athletes" out on the spree. The British people like order, but not orders issued by self-appointed commanders. They have no need to be taught athletics, for they are athletic already. They would welcome a determined statesmanship which weeded out the "old gang," but not through Fascist revolution. Political tradition is strong with them, and they cherish the right to hold and assert any opinion they choose, whereas Fascism, like Communism, tolerates no opinion but its own.

Passive submission to authority, such as is postulated by the systems of Mussolini, Stalin and Sir Oswald Mosley, has never been a quality of the British people. They will not accept it, because they believe that healthy citizenship is not to be found in a nation dragooned into becoming a uniform wealth-producing machine, but depends upon giving free play to active minds. Fascism is no permanent solution. It is a temporary expedient which begins with force, rests upon force, and is certain to be expelled by force. Britons are not allured by invitations to civil war.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Mood of the People

CAN the greatest of all democracies function well in a crisis? Six months ago, many persons would have been inclined to answer in the negative. They had seen so much lost motion in federal and state legislatures, and had become so disgusted at leaders who were working at cross purposes, that Italy seemed rather fortunate in having a Mussolini.

Today, those same persons might properly respond to the question, "Yes, if the morale of the people is good."

It is extraordinarily good at present. It has seemed to mount higher as the depression deepened. In the semi-exaltation of 1917 and 1918, the people were not in a better mood. . . . That patriotic solidarity for which the English have been praised so often and so justly is evident everywhere in the United States today. Let it persist, and democracy will emerge from its present tribulations without the need of any apologists. He is an unimaginative American who does not feel considerably prouder of his country these days. . . .

The closing of the banks for two days did not upset the community, and the good-natured comments which greeted it have continued since the news came that the period would be extended. The people seem to be enjoying the novelty of their present embarrassments. It is a great joke on them, they think, that they were caught with uncashed checks or only a dollar or two in their pockets.

A great populace which can thus regard its misfortunes is great in other things than numbers. This is a two-party country, but there is only one spirit in it at present. When Ogden Mills and Arthur Ballantine work out the problems of the Democratic Administration with Secretary Woodin, and when Mr. Hoover asks the people to coöperate with the new Administration, they exemplify the devotion of all the people to the common welfare.

A partial explanation of this extraordinary reaction to one piece of bad news after another is, perhaps, the belief of the people that the state and national measures now in process are devised by their best men, and solely for the public good. Promptness, quick making of decisions, careful canvassing of opinion, a pull-together spirit, national and local leadership have all had their effects.

If the Government not only tries to do the proper thing, but gives the appearance of trying to do it, the morale of this week will remain unshaken until the happier days arrive. We are now witnessing a vindication of democracy on a grander scale than we have ever seen before in times of peace.—*Boston Herald.*

3.05 Is Real Beer

BEER is nearer today by the Senate passage of the House beer bill with amendments. The Senate, unaccountably impressed by the British certification that 3.05 per cent beer is nonintoxicating, substituted that percentage for the somewhat more liberal 3.2 per cent of the House.

The Senate percentage, however, should occasion no alarm to beer proponents. It has been figured that the difference in percentage is about one drop of alcohol to an eight-ounce glass, which will certainly occasion no inconvenience to beer drinkers. The new brew will be as strong as most of the beers of pre-prohibition days. It will be real beer in every sense of the words.

The Senate also added wine and fermented fruit juices to the legal list, provided their alcoholic content was also not greater than 3.05 per cent. This addition may be considered mostly a matter of form, since it is impossible to make a stable wine of so little potency. Legal wine, therefore, will not come back unless a constitutional amendment takes the lid off everything.

As was to be expected, the prospect of an early return of legal beer is resulting in hurried preparations on the part of those who hope to manufacture and purvey the new beverage. As was predicted, that activity is not confined to legitimate interests. A New York dispatch indicates that speakeasy owners are also arranging to put legal beer on the first floor of new establishments, with the present illegal selling of "ardent spirits" going on in upstairs rooms.—*Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Journal.*